The Literary Digest

A WEEKLY COMPENDIUM OF THE CONTEMPORANEOUS THOUGHT OF THE WORLD

Vol. XIV., No. 15. Whole No. 356. | NEW YORK, FEBRUARY 13, 1897. | Per Year, $3.00. Per Copy, 10c.

Contents

Topics of the Day:

LEGALIZED PRIZE-FIGHTING IN NEVADA 449
UNITED STATES SENATORS-ELECT (PORTRAITS) 450-451
LEGISLATIVE DEMANDS OF BUSINESS INTERESTS 451
WAR AGAINST THE TRUSTS 453
MCKINLEY'S SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY: LYMAN J. GAGE . . 455
THE APPOINTMENT OF PAYN . . . 456
WHY EMIGRANTS DO NOT GO SOUTH 456
TOPICS IN BRIEF 456

Letters and Art:

MORALITY AND THE STAGE 457
JOHN BURROUGHS ON WALT WHITMAN 457
EXAGGERATED PRAISE OF STEVENSON 459
CONVERSATIONS WITH LOWELL . . . 459
STORY OF A REJECTED PLAY 460
SOME GLIMPSES OF OUR "IMMORTALS" 460
NOTES 461

Science:

METHODS OF GARBAGE DISPOSAL . . 462
ARE WE IN DANGER FROM LEPROSY? 462
ELECTRICITY AND PLANT GROWTH . 463
THE FLY'S-EYE TELESCOPE 463
SHOULD STUDENTS USE TOBACCO? . . 463
A SUCCESSFUL KITE ASCENT 464
THE PROPOSED GOVERNMENT DEPARTMENT OF SCIENCE 464
NEW ELECTRICAL EFFECTS IN THE THEATER 465
LUMINOUS PHOTOGRAPHS 465
USE OF X RAYS IN THE STUDY OF FOSSILS 465
SCIENCE BREVITIES 465

The Religious World:

PRESENT STATUS OF BIBLICAL CRITICISM 466
DR. PIERSON'S WARNING ABOUT MISSIONS 466
DR. RAINSFORD ON EXTRAVAGANT DISPLAY 467
DR. LYMAN ABBOTT AND THE STORY OF JONAH 467
RELIGIOUS NOTES 469

From Foreign Lands:

THE PLAGUE SCARE IN EUROPE . . 470
MAX NORDAU ON THE FUTURE OF AMERICA 470
CANADA AND RECIPROCITY 471
MR. RHODES AND SOUTH AFRICAN AFFAIRS 472
THE GERMAN BARON AND THE COMMONER 473

Miscellaneous:

MEXICAN CORPSES EVICTED FOR THE NON-PAYMENT OF RENT 474
A NURSERY ON A RAILROAD TRAIN . 474
ARE WOMEN AS HONEST AS MEN? . . 475
PNEUMATIC HORSE-COLLARS 475
A STORY OF QUEEN VICTORIA . . . 475
CORRESPONDENTS' CORNER 475
BUSINESS SITUATION 476
CHESS 477
CURRENT EVENTS 477

FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY, PUBLISHERS, 30 LAFAYETTE PLACE, N. Y.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

The Electropoise is no more wonderful nor any more inscrutable than thousands of things which have gone before and which at first were rejected because not fully understood but are now in common daily use. The Electropoise has passed through the experimental stages to a position of security and stability. As many as two hundred thousand people in the United States have been cured or greatly benefited by its use. These people do not belong to the class generally considered susceptible to humbuggery. They are people whose imaginations would not lead them to believe that they were afflicted with some dreadful malady, and then to fancy themselves cured. Governors of States, judges, physicians, ministers of the Gospel, editors, bankers, and merchants have tried the Electropoise and have expressed their opinion and stated their experience, in black and white, over their own signatures. It is impossible to controvert such evidence. It is impossible to dismiss it as valueless. It is unwise to discredit it even in the slightest degree.

RHEUMATISM.

ITHACA, N. Y., Jan 20, 1896.

Dear Sir: After two years of overwork I was taken down with nervous prostration and inflammatory rheumatism in June, 1894. After an acute attack of two and a half weeks the rheumatism assumed chronic form, leaving me dependent on crutches and unable to walk far even with these. I heard of the Electropoise through a friend who had used it, and began using it in August. After two months and a half I had received so much benefit that I not only dispensed with crutches, but could walk three or four miles at a time. After a couple of months more I felt able to dispense with regular treatment, but had to use it a few times at slight signs of relapse. Since last March I am wholly restored, have on occasions walked a dozen miles and bicycled forty-five miles at one time. Very sincerely yours,

ON CRUTCHES.

ON A BICYCLE.

ROBERT J. KELLOGG, A.B.
Instructor in the Ithaca High-School.

DYSPEPSIA.

2205 Woodstock St., PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 18, 1895.

It affords me great pleasure to testify to the merits of the Electropoise. Words can not express my gratitude for what your treatment has done for my wife and myself. My trouble was nervous dyspepsia and I can only say that if people knew what cures the Electropoise performs you would not be able to supply the demand.

THE WAY TO HEALTH.

I have not taken a dose of medicine for nearly ten months and would not part with my Electropoise for any consideration; in fact it is the best investment I ever made and has paid for itself many times over. Several of my friends have purchased instruments from you and have been greatly benefited thereby.

It gives me great happiness to point out to the sick the way to health. Yours very truly,

GEO. P. MARINER.

NERVOUS PROSTRATION.

258 W. 55th St., NEW YORK, Feb. 1, 1895.

When I first wrote inquiring about the Electropoise I was skeptical, and with many others regarded it as a humbug; but on learning of the astounding cures from friends and others whose testimony could not be gainsaid, I purchased one and began its use October 1st last.

SAVED HER LIFE.

My wife was long afflicted with nervous prostration and other chronic ailments, and medicine failed to reach her case. A crisis had arrived and I believe the Electropoise has saved her life. No physician living could, in my opinion, have produced such marvelous results in so short a time (four months). Not an ounce of medicine has been taken during that time.

The benefit I myself have received is great indeed. From battling with dyspepsia of thirty-five years' standing, I feel, comparatively, as though I was transported back to my boyhood days. A few twinges of rheumatism after a five years' siege remain to vex, but the worst is over. Other blessings have followed its use.

No money could buy my Electropoise if I could not replace it, and can not longer withhold my meed of praise.

H. L. HARTER.

THE Electropoise

An Oxygen Home Remedy Without Medicine.

Often Cures Cases Pronounced "Incurable"

"How?" By its new method of introducing oxygen directly into the entire circulation.

Price by Express $10. By mail $10.25

A 112 page *illustrated* book descriptive of the Electropoise free by mail to any address.

Electrolibration Co., 1122 Broadway, New York

Readers of THE LITERARY DIGEST are asked to mention the publication when writing to advertisers.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

The Literary Digest

VOL. XIV., NO. 15 NEW YORK, FEBRUARY 13, 1897. WHOLE NUMBER, 356

Published Weekly by

FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY, 30 Lafayette Place, New York.
London: 44 Fleet Street. Toronto: 11 Richmond Street, West.

Entered at New York Post-Office as Second-Class Matter.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

PRICE.—Per year, in advance, $3.00; four months, on trial, $1.00; single copies, 10 cents.

RECEIPTS.—The yellow label pasted on the outside wrapper is a receipt for payment of subscription to and including the printed date.

EXTENSION.—The extension of a subscription is shown by the printed label **the second week** after a remittance is received.

DISCONTINUANCES.—We find that a large majority of our subscribers prefer not to have their subscriptions interrupted and their files broken in case they fail to remit before expiration. It is therefore assumed, unless notification to discontinue is received, that the subscriber wishes no interruption in his series. Notification to discontinue at expiration can be sent in at any time during the year.

PRESENTATION COPIES.—Many persons subscribe for THE LITERARY DIGEST to be sent to friends. In such cases, if we are advised that a subscription is a present and not regularly authorized by the recipient, we will make a memorandum to discontinue at expiration, and to send no bill for the ensuing year.

TOPICS OF THE DAY.

LEGALIZED PRIZE-FIGHTING IN NEVADA.

NEVADA has attracted newspaper attention by enacting a law under whose provisions a fight between pugilists James J. Corbett and Robert Fitzsimmons is booked to occur in that State next month. The tendency of legislation in the States of the Union had gone so far the other way that it became necessary for the pugilists to cross the border of the country to hold their bouts. But Nevada's new law provides for the issue of a license by the county sheriff for "an exhibition in a public place for any contest or exhibition with gloves between man and man for a wager or reward," and that "the weight of gloves shall not be less than four ounces used in said contest or exhibition." The license fee is fixed at $1,000, one tenth of which goes to the county and nine tenths to the State. The statute requires the licensee to file with the county clerk, ten hours before a contest, a certificate from physicians that the contestants are in sound physical health and condition. The contest must be held in an enclosure sufficient to exclude the non-paying public, giving or selling intoxicating liquor of any kind on the grounds or within the enclosure during the contest is prohibited, Sunday contests are prohibited, and towns are barred from prohibiting, suppressing, or regulating the exhibitions.

This new departure in Nevada is roundly condemned by the press, by the governors of many States, and by the pulpit. Reinhold Sadler, governor of Nevada, gives the following reasons for signing the bill to the New York *Journal:*

"A large majority of the people of Nevada favored the glove-contest act, as was manifested by the letters and telegrams received at the capitol.

"The legislature passed the act by a decisive majority, and the Executive did not consider it his province to set up his opinion against that of the legislature. Moreover, he could not find any constitutional grounds for vetoing the bill.

"The license fee of $1,000 prohibits fake fights, and the general opinion expressed by the people is that scientific contests with gloves are less demoralizing to society and less dangerous to life and limb than football games."

It is interesting to note the approving words of the pugilists given in the same paper. Corbett considers the law the best thing in the world for boxing. He avers that the governor, in signing the bill, recognized the fact that Fitzsimmons and he "are not a couple of low-bred thugs, but simply men of science who are to enter a contest of endurance." He adds:

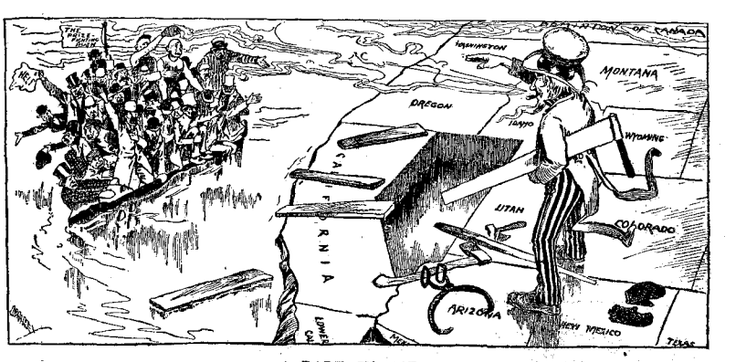
"Besides being a good thing for the sport the law will do much for the State. Without exaggeration it is safe to say that the people who go to Nevada to see the coming contest will leave $250,000 behind them. In fact, the signing of the Nevada bill will boom business of every sort, and if more governors would display the same broadmindedness as the governor of Nevada the present hard times would not be so great."

Fitzsimmons expresses the opinion that the law will permit Corbett and himself "to settle the championship." Further than that he thinks that the license fee is too high to make public bouts frequent in Nevada, where sports are not numerous enough to make fights pay. He concludes that the law will put all glove contests in Nevada on a higher plane and better satisfy those who attend them.

The Journal prints telegrams of strong condemnation from the governors of Indiana, Virginia, West Virginia, Alabama, Florida, Nebraska, Montana, Arkansas, Utah, and other States. The governor of Virginia says that the Virginia legislature last winter made any pugilistic encounter, with or without gloves, for a prize or championship, a felony, punishable by confinement in the penitentiary from one to five years. Other governors insist that prize-fighting should be made a felony.

We append several editorial utterances:

Nevada's Disgrace.—"It is not disgraceful to be small; a diamond is small. It is not disgraceful to have voted for Mr. Bryan. Many good people made that mistake. But what disgraces Nevada is that last week it passed a bill through its legislature, instantly signed by its governor, making prize-fighting a legal sport. This was done with the particular purpose of bringing to



A RARE CHANCE.

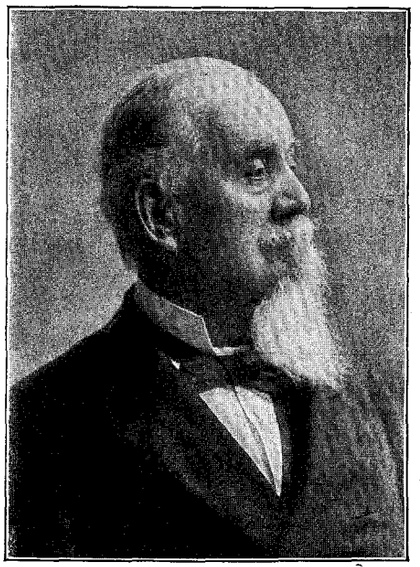
When all the "pugs" and their friends gather together in Nevada let Uncle Sam saw the State out and cut it adrift; he could stand the loss on those terms.

—*The Inter Ocean, Chicago.*

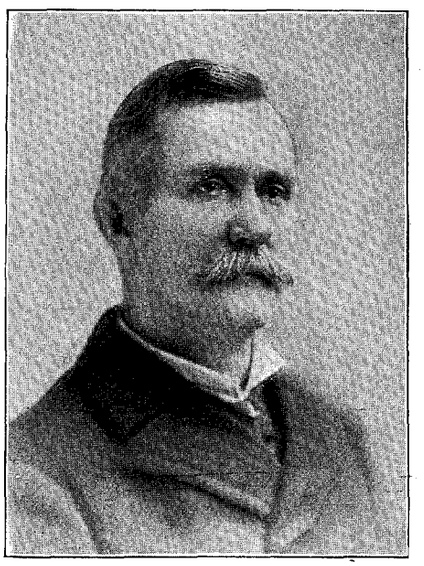
PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Carson City the fight between Corbett and Fitzsimmons, which every other State in the Union rejects with disgust. The Christian people of Nevada—for there are such, not many—protested; but they were not heard. Louisiana, Florida, the Dakotas refused to legalize the lottery, and refused great bribes; and all the States had crowded the brutal prize-ring out of civilization, and Texas and Mexico had refused to welcome anything more brutal than the gamecocks and bullfights. So the tough-skinned Barneys and Aarons appealed to the legislature of Nevada, got the backing of its 'business men,' that is, barkeepers, and held up the delusion of thousands of desirable citizens attracted by the fight who would remain to invest in silver-mines and scenery; and the legislature and the governor took the glitter for gold, and enacted the law, and the shame.

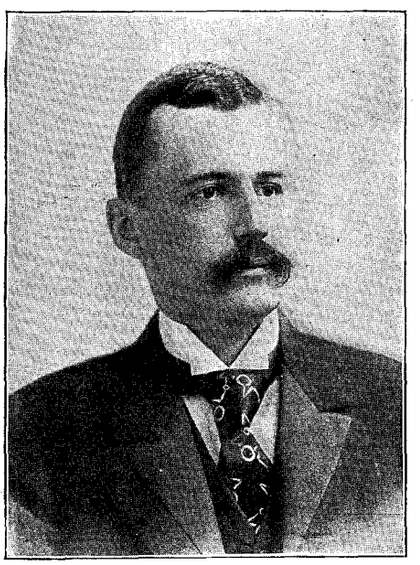
"It will not last long. The good conquers in the end. All the States had the lottery two or three generations ago, and the last of them has settled the matter finally only lately. Nevada is full of mining-camps, and the tag end of the mining-camp followers. It will get civilized by and by. The State is horribly disgraced, but we will not quite yet cut its star out of the flag. Churches and schools take time to get in their work; but theirs is the only work that is permanent—the saloon and the prize-ring have no vitality in them. 'The memory of the just is blessed, but the name of the wicked shall rot'; and their power is as sure to perish as their name."—*The Independent, New York.*



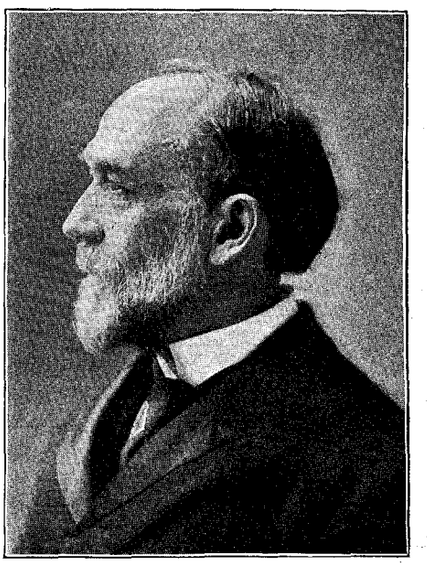
EDMUND W. PETTUS (DEM.), ALABAMA.



W. A HARRIS (POP.), KANSAS.



BOIES PENROSE (REP.), PENNSYLVANIA.



THOMAS C. PLATT (REP.) NEW YORK.

UNITED STATES SENATORS-ELECT.

The Free-Silver Virus.—"Defeated in their attempt to compel all creditors to accept fifty cents on the dollar, the inhabitants of Nevada are willing to sink their decaying commonwealth in the lowest depths of degradation in order to secure some of the dirty money of the worst elements of society. Nevada was in a lamentable position before. With her population decreasing and her few industries at a standstill, she presented the most melancholy spectacle on the continent. But she has now made her situation infinitely worse. To stagnation and Populism she has added the offense of wilfully incurring gross ignominy for a price. The connection between her declaration for dishonest money last November and her mercenary pugilism is plainly discernible. With communities, as with individuals, the downhill road is traveled swiftly when the descent is once begun."—*The Commercial Advertiser, New York.*

Infamy Widely Distributed.—"The Ormsby House at Carson has received an order for ten rooms from London; and think for a moment how much it will cost the Londoner to make this journey. It is very terrible for the Nevada legislature to permit the battle to take place, but it is only too palpable that the number of 'gents' outside Nevada who are quietly planning to see the slugging is somewhat appalling. At the last great fight at New Orleans several eminent literary men were noticed among the spectators!

"Lamentable it is that a Western mining-camp should legalize an atrocity that the land of lynchers would not tolerate; yet how curious it is that the affair should be supported by the money of the horror-struck East. As an infamy the prize-fight will be widely distributed. Nevada can not be saddled with all the blame."—*The Republican, Springfield.*

"*The Post* is opposed to prize-fighting, but if the brutal sport is to be tolerated, we know of no place better adapted to it than Nevada. The air of the mountains is bracing, the location is far from the madding crowd, there is no chance for the contagion of immorality to spread, the distance is too great for the reformers to get there to see the sport, and, all in all, Nevada is an ideal place for a fight. Were it not that Mr. Huntington's mortgaged railroad is the only means of transportation, we might indorse the bill ourselves."—*The Post, San Francisco.*

"There is something pathetic about the condition of a sovereign State of the Union which is so feeble in its available resources that it welcomes the financial assistance it can secure from licensed pugilism, and so scantily populated that it greets effusively even the temporary influx of a disreputable rabble."—*The Journal, Providence, R. I.*

It must not be inferred simply because he never wrecked a bank that Mr. Gage is a beginner in finance.—*The Times-Herald, Chicago.*

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

LEGISLATIVE DEMANDS OF BUSINESS INTERESTS.

AMONG the national organizations of business men which seek to bring their influence to bear upon Congressional legislation, as well as upon other matters of importance to them, the National Board of Trade is the oldest. The National Association of Manufacturers held its second annual convention at Philadelphia last month. The youngest organization, completed in January, is known as the National Business League. The last-named organization alone confines itself to legislative activities; it already begins to figure to a considerable extent in press despatches from Washington. Representative business men of Chicago organized the league as a non-partizan business association, designed for extension to all the States.

In the declaration of principles it is stated that relief of the business condition is expected of the incoming Administration; that business men want prompt business legislation rather than political legislation, to foster general rather than special interests; that to this end competent and disinterested investigation into matters affecting business interests should be furnished the legislators as the basis for action. Therefore the organizers form themselves "into a non-partizan business men's association for the purpose of furnishing proper instrumentalities and doing the work above indicated, and for the general purpose of keeping ourselves in touch with Congress and the committees thereof, and of using our influence for forwarding what we believe to be good bills, from a business standpoint, and defeating bad ones." Ferdinand Peck is president, John W. Ela attorney, and Moses P. Handy chairman of the executive committee. Washington correspondents report that committees and department officers have welcomed the cooperation of this organization, which is apparently working for the appointment of a tariff commission after the new tariff law shall have been enacted by the extra session, and for the establishment of a new department with a Cabinet officer, the Department of Commerce and Industry.

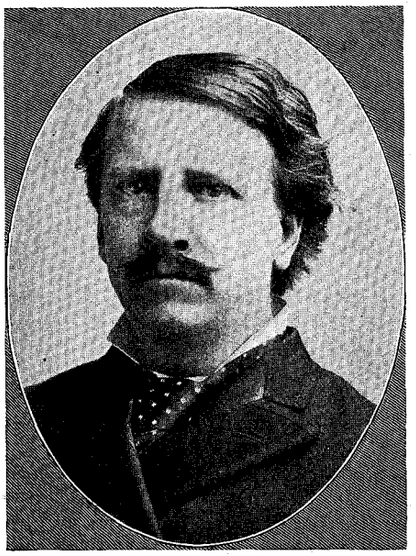
The National Board of Trade, meeting in Washington last month, favored the establishment of a new Department of Commerce. And at the session of the National Manufacturers' Association in Philadelphia, January 26–29, it was reported that a committee had been actively at work and was assured of increased support for a Senate bill introduced about a year ago for the establishment of a Department of Commerce and Manufactures. The bill concentrates in a single department the consular service, the bureau of statistics, and other bureaus now under the State and Treasury departments.

Expectation that such a department will be created by the new Administration is heightened by the reporters who are watching the Cabinet-making at Canton. They spread the suggestion that Cabinet care will be taken of New York State through an appointment to the head of the department to be.

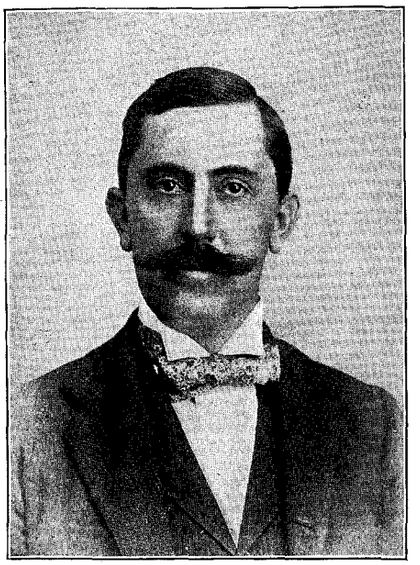
The National Board of Trade represents Chambers of Commerce and Boards of Trade, while the Manufacturers' Association represents individual firms. Both organizations made reform in the consular service a chief topic at their conventions, but it is to be noted that while the National Board of Trade devoted much attention to the question of currency reform, the Manufacturers' Association ignored that subject and resolutions on the tariff became the chief topic of discussion.

On currency reform the Board of Trade declares, in brief:

That gold coin shall remain the standard money; that steps should be taken to retire all United States notes in such a way as not to disturb business relations; that national banks should be allowed to issue currency to the par value of the bonds; that the tax on circulation be reduced; that banks be allowed to issue currency based on assets under such national supervision and



JOHN C. SPOONER (REP.), WISCONSIN.



RICHARD R. KENNEY (DEM.), DELAWARE.

CHARLES W. FAIRBANKS (REP.), INDIANA.

W. E. MASON (REP.), ILLINOIS.

UNITED STATES SENATORS-ELECT.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

restriction as will make it safe, elastic, and redeemable in gold at the bank of issue and at the city of New York, and that such banks of issue, with a capital of $20,000 or more, be authorized to be established in towns and villages of less than 3,000 population; that provision be made for the establishment of a national clearing-house for banks, and that after July 1, 1898, notes issued by national banks shall not be for less amounts than five dollars. The adoption of an international coin as a common unit in all gold-standard countries, and the establishment of an expert monetary commission in this country are favored.

The tariff resolutions as finally adopted by the Manufacturers are given by *The Manufacturer*, Philadelphia, as follows:

"Resolved, That it is the sense of the National Association of Manufacturers that the tariff law should be revised, at the earliest possible moment, in order that uncertainty may be removed, confidence restored, and business permitted to revive.

"Resolved, That the duties should be such as will be consistent with adequate protection of our manufacturing industries and the labor they employ. The tariff should contain only specific duties, or mixed *ad valorem* and specific duties.

"Resolved, That Congress be invited to reestablish and extend the system of reciprocity which may be employed to secure for us tariff favors in Latin-American and other markets in which we are the largest buyers, while Europe is the preferred seller solely because of the lower wage-rates and lower general cost of production in European factories."

Monetary Commission Probable.—"The National Board of Trade has taken action on the monetary question, agreeing in part with that proposed by the Indianapolis conference. . . . It recommends the appointment of a commission by Congress to revise the currency laws, composed of eleven persons, to be appointed by the President, two of whom shall be selected from the Senate committee on finance and two from the House banking and currency committee. Of the other seven members two shall be bankers of recognized experience and ability, two agriculturists of prominence, two merchants or manufacturers of standing. The remaining member to be selected on account of his recognized ability and learning in the science of political economy. If Congress should fail to provide for this commission the Board decided to appoint one of its own. The commission is to report by January 1, 1898. It begins to look like there was pretty certain to be a monetary commission of some kind unless somebody weakens."—*The Sentinel* (*Ind.*), *Indianapolis.*

Fallacies of the Currency Program.—"The only reason publicly advanced in favor of this policy [retirement of United States notes] is that the Government is embarrassed by being compelled to redeem the legal-tenders in gold whenever they are presented for redemption, and the plea is made that the change suggested would put that burden upon the banks. The first and most effective answer to this fallacy is that the Government is not compelled by any law to redeem legal-tenders in gold. United States notes and Treasury notes are redeemable in either silver or gold at the option of the Government, and by a wise exercise of that discretion, the so-called 'endless chain,' whereby gold has been taken in considerable quantities from the Treasury on many occasions in the recent past, could be broken at any moment.

"We would like to know, too, how the banks can supply gold enough to meet the requirements that may arise for exports of that metal, if the Government is unable to do so? The Government possesses the taxing power in the amplest degree, while the banks can only get gold just as other people can get it. If the maintenance of our public and private credit depends, as the goldites insist, upon the constant redemption of paper money in gold, would it not be both unwise and dangerous for the Government to surrender its unquestionable power and its manifest ability to insure such redemption at all times to a lot of banks that would be under no obligation and that might not possess the power to redeem their notes in gold in times of emergency?

"The further suggestion made by the National Board of Trade, that banks be allowed to issue notes upon their assets, is so absurd and indefensible that it is not worthy of serious consideration. The people of this country have had enough of that kind of banking in the past, and they will never consent to its restoration."—*The Republican* (*Sil. Rep.*), *Denver, Colo.*

Manufacturers at Odds over the Tariff.—"The National Association of Manufacturers had almost as much difficulty with the tariff question as the average House committee on ways and means. At first the special committee appointed to draft tariff resolutions reported in favor of general revision, but stipulated that the 'rates of duty should be made as low as possible consistent with adequate protection.' This qualifying clause was much like flaunting a red rag in the face of a bull. It precipitated a heated discussion, which ended in a withdrawal of the objectionable clause and in the promulgation of a series of resolutions that would do credit to a regulation party platform. . . .

"When analyzed, this pronunciamento is delightfully vague and indefinite. It calls for tariff reform and the resuscitation of reciprocity along the line of special duties. But 'adequate protection' is a phrase as resounding and meaningless as 'tariff reform' or 'sound money.' There is almost as great a limit to its significance as to that of 'home rule' in the mind of the average American and in that of the Spaniard. The debate among the manufacturers in Philadelphia disclosed the startling fact that the very men to be most benefited by protection are hopelessly at odds as to the degree of tariff which would aid them. There being such discrepancy in the minds of manufacturers and merchants, what is to be expected of the politician and the average citizen? Perhaps the time is ripe for the realization of the time-honored idea of 'tariff for revenue only.'"—*The Herald* (*Ind.*), *Baltimore.*

A Conservative Attitude.—"It is possible to give domestic interests all the protection which they actually require in order to prosper without raising the duties so high that revenue will be sacrificed. The National Association of Manufacturers has shown that it is broad-minded enough to recognize this fact."—*The Commercial Advertiser* (*Rep.*), *New York.*

"It would have been astonishing if the National Association of Manufacturers had not expressed itself in favor of a protective tariff, but the conservative tone of the resolutions adopted on this subject is very significant. There is a marked absence of all the old-time stock complaints about ruination from low duties and pauper labor and the like. . . . The great significance of the declaration is that it drops all the worn-out political phases of the McKinley school and demands no more than that the duties to be levied for revenue should be 'such as will be consistent with adequate protection' to our varied industries, a contention that no one will dispute."—*The Times* (*Ind. Dem.*), *Philadelphia.*

A Permanent Tariff Commission.—In a word, the National Board of Trade believes that while there should be enacted a new tariff law—because the financial needs of the Government require such enactment—this law should be looked upon as a temporary measure, to hold only so long as it is necessary to make this thorough, scientific investigation. . . .

"When any one compares the method of constructing a tariff on the lines thus indicated, and the method of tariff construction on the lines indicated by the hearings recently held in Washington, where the representatives of each industry were asked to come and state what taxes they would like to have imposed for their benefit upon the people of the United States—when, we say, the true and the false system of tariff construction are thus compared, we can not understand why any honest citizen can doubt for a moment which course should be pursued. It is not a question of protection or free trade; it is simply a question of acting intelligently or of acting ignorantly."—*The Herald* (*Ind. Dem.*), *Boston.*

"*The Chronicle* would venture to suggest that the National Board impairs its influence with Congress to a great and unnecessary extent by recommending things which are quite impracticable, such, for instance, as the creation of a permanent commission to exercise powers which are granted by the Constitution to Congress alone, and of which Congress would not attempt to divest itself in any degree if it could. It would be well for such bodies not to attempt to reconstruct the Constitution of the United States or to deal with matters which are purely political or international in their character."—*The Chronicle* (*Ind. Dem.*), *Chicago.*

Chances of the National Business League.—"The league will succeed in so far as it is a collector and fail when it becomes an advocate. On political questions business men are divided, just as farmers and mechanics and teachers are divided. The effect of a tariff is not equal upon them. Some find that the

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

nature of their business leaves them in a position to favor free trade; others are beneficiaries of a tariff, and in no frame of mind to admit the beauties of a theory whose application, they think, would diminish their profits. More than one organization has been formed in this country which has come upon the horns of some such dilemma and been wrecked or practically abandoned to a single party. Let partizanship appear in the league and its facts and figures will soon become matters of construction instead of facts and figures, while its moral force will be lost entirely."—*The Journal (Ind.), Chicago.*

A New Cabinet Department Politic and Just.—"The time has come when the general interest of the Federal Government should be more earnestly manifested in certain directions; hence the timely suggestion for the reorganization of certain bureaus and divisions, and the creation of a new Department of Industry and Commerce. During the recent national contest business men, not ordinarily active in politics, came to the front as never before and rendered yeoman service. There was the most desperate effort on the part of the opposition, through appeals to ignorance, prejudice, and passion, to mislead the hosts of workingmen. But the immense majorities given the Republican ticket in all the great industrial centers, especially in the Eastern States, showed that American labor was true to the principles of Republicanism. The new Administration, therefore, could do nothing more politic and just than to recognize this devotion to the cause it will represent by cordially approving the suggestion of a Department of Industry and Commerce, with an additional member of the Cabinet, to be taken from one of the great industrial States. The carrying out of this project would not necessarily imply any material addition to the public expense account."—*The Telegraph, Philadelphia.*

WAR AGAINST THE TRUSTS.

THE prosecution of legal war against the trusts shows no abatement. Interest centers just now in state tactics. It will be remembered that President Cleveland in his last message to Congress expressed the opinion that if it be found that Federal authority is not broad enough to reach the trusts, "there can be no doubt of the power of the several States to act effectively in the premises, and there should be no reason to doubt their willingness to judiciously exercise such power." That the States are likely soon to learn the extent of their power is apparent from the fact that four or five States already have stringent laws on trial for effectiveness, and anti-trust legislation is pending in at least nine more States.

It has been claimed (and denied) that a law recently enacted in Georgia has dealt an effective blow to the operation of trusts in that State. This law, known as the Calvin anti-trust law, declares "unlawful and void all arrangements, contracts, agreements, trusts, and combinations made with a view to lessen or which tend to lessen free competition" in imports to, in domestic sales or manufactures or in raw materials in, the State; and it declares unlawful and void the same methods between persons or combinations designed "to advance, reduce, or control the price of such product or article to producer or consumer." The law provides for the forfeiture of charter or franchise if a home corporation violates the act. It prohibits every foreign corporation violating the act from doing business in the State; it requires the attorney-general of the State to institute proceedings against violators and to enforce penalties, and it further authorizes any person or corporation damaged by such trust, agreement, or combination to sue for damages. Besides forfeiture of charter, the penalty prescribed is a fine of $100 to $5,000 and imprisonment for one to ten years.

The Atlanta *Journal* has declared that the law is practically driving monopolies out of the State, and many newspapers have reported cancellations and readjustments of agreements and contracts by outside corporations. These reports, as an earnest of permanent results, are discounted in some quarters, owing to experience with laws of apparently equal stringency in other States. The Illinois law, for instance, of which early glowing reports were made, and which is verbally as strong as the Georgia law, seems to have been evaded with success. An important decision is expected soon from Judge Gibbons on the attempt of the state authorities to prohibit the tobacco trust from doing business in the State.

It has long been contended, too, by conservative papers like the New York *Journal of Commerce*, that the New York laws against trusts as conspiracies in restraint of trade would be found completely effective if officials would only enforce them. THE LITERARY DIGEST has followed the proceedings brought by the State against the tobacco trust. Officers and directors of the American Tobacco Company were indicted for conspiracy last spring on complaint of the District Attorney in New York city. A decision by Judge Fitzgerald of the Supreme Court (criminal) of New York county last month (January 22), dismissing a demurrer to the indictment, makes it impossible for the directors to escape trial.

This case has been watched with interest by the press of the country, for conviction in criminal proceedings would reveal a most effective weapon against all the trusts. The view of the responsibility of trusts expressed by Judge Fitzgerald is warmly commended in many journals. We quote, from press reports, the substance of the indictment under which the tobacco trust must stand trial, together with the important part of Judge Fitzgerald's opinion:

"The complaint upon which the indictments were found alleged that the American Tobacco Company, in refusing to sell certain of its products—paper cigarettes—to small dealers, except under condition that the dealers should handle no other brands of cigarettes, violated the provisions [the decision is confined to conspiracy charges] of the so-called anti-trust law of 1895. Joseph H. Choate and Williamson Fuller argued that the corporation could not be responsible criminally and that it had the right to conduct its business in the manner it considered best."

In his opinion, dismissing the demurrer, Judge Fitzgerald says the criminal liability of a corporation must be considered in a different manner from the civil liability, criminal intent being one of the essential elements in a conspiracy. The opinion reads:

"There are some acts for which indictments will lie against corporations. These acts have been so far limited to acts of misfeasance and non-misfeasance. Of course, upon proofs of unlawful acts, it could not be held that all the members composing the body corporate are criminally liable. Their association being lawful, no presumption can arise against any of them from the act of such association. But if two or more or all of them enter into an unlawful agreement they can not be allowed to plead their lawful associations for certain purposes in bar of prosecution for unlawful combination.

"To rule that the officers and agents of a corporation are relieved from individual criminal liability for all they may do under the color of corporate acts would amount in many cases to a practical suspension of law.

"A very wide latitude must be accorded to the managers of a vast private enterprise lawfully organized, and it is exceedingly difficult to fix the bounds beyond which they may not legally go. They are entitled to reap all the advantages which skill, experience, large investment, and splendid facilities afford them over less fortunately equipped competitors. Every person has the right to do with his own property as he chooses, but he must exercise that right in such a manner as not to injure the property of others.

"A trading corporation is entitled to all the advantages it can secure under fair and free competition, but its officers and agents become criminally liable if they confederate to secure a monopoly by threats and menaces. If, then, the proof in the case at bar should establish the allegations of the indictment, might not the refusal to sell to jobbers and dealers except upon the required conditions be properly found to constitute a menace, coercion, and intimidation? And if such methods or devices were resorted

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

to by the defendants to restrain lawful trade and commerce and create a monopoly, are they not guilty of conspiracy?"

A decision by Judge Acheson of the United States Circuit Court of Pennsylvania (Eastern district), declaring the National Harrow trust an unlawful combination and in restraint of trade, and asserting that no such far-reaching a combination has ever been judicially sustained, suggests what is to be expected, so far as a definition of legal status goes, when trusts get into Federal courts.

The National Harrow Company is a combination among manufacturers of spring-tooth harrows, by which each manufacturer assigned to the corporation organized for the purpose the patents under which he is operating, and takes back an exclusive license to make and sell the same style of harrows previously made by him, and no other, all the parties being bound to sell at uniform prices. The trust sought by injunction to restrain a firm from giving better terms to purchasers than the license allowed, and applied also for a decree to enforce the license contracts. We quote from the opinion:

"It will be perceived that the corporation through whose instrumentality the purposes of the combination are effected is simply clothed with the legal title to the assigned patents, while the several assignors are invested with the exclusive right to manufacture and sell their old style of harrows under their own patents; but all of them must sell at uniform prices and upon the same terms, without respect to cost or the merits of their respective styles of harrows, and all the members of the combination are strictly forbidden to manufacture or sell any other style or kind of float spring-tooth harrow than they are thus licensed to make and sell. Now, it is quite evident to me, as well by the papers themselves as from the testimony of witnesses, that this scheme was devised for the purpose of regulating and enhancing prices for float spring-tooth harrows, and controlling the manufacture thereof throughout the whole country, and that the combination, especially by force of the numbers engaged therein, tends to stifle all competition in an important branch of business. I am not aware that such a far-reaching combination as is here disclosed has ever been judicially sustained. On the contrary, the courts have repeatedly adjudged combinations between a number of persons engaged in the same general business to prevent competition among themselves, and maintain prices, to be against sound public policy, and therefore illegal (Morris Run Coal Co. *v.* Barclay Coal Co., 68 Pa. St., 173; Pittsburg Carbon Co. *v.* McMillin, 119 N. Y., 46, 23 N. E., 530; Merz Capsule Co. *v.* United States Capsule Co., 67 Fed., 414; Nester *v.* Brewing Co., 161 Pa. St., 473, 29 Atl., 102).

"I am not able to concur in the view that the principle of these cases is inapplicable here, because the agreement in question involves patents. It is true that a patentee has the exclusive control of his invention during the life of the patent. He may practise the invention or not, as he sees fit, and he may grant to others licenses upon his own terms. But where, as was the case here, a large number of independent manufacturing concerns are engaged in making and selling, under different patents and in various forms, an extensively used article, competition between them is the natural and inevitable result, and thereby the public interest is promoted. Therefore a combination between such manufacturers, which imposes a widespread restraint upon the trade and destroys competition, is as injurious to the community, and as obnoxious to sound public policy, as if the confederates were dealing in unpatented articles. To the present case may well be applied the remarks of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania in Morris Run Coal Co. *v.* Barclay Coal Co. (*supra*): 'This combination has a power in its confederated form which no individual action can confer.' By the united action of more than a score of different manufacturers, natural and salutary competition is destroyed. To sanction such a result, because accomplished by a combination of patentees, would be, I think, to pervert the patent laws. Moreover, it is to be noted that under these license contracts the licensees can only make or sell their own specific form of harrow. All other forms, whether patented or unpatented, are prohibited to them. For this interdiction there is no justification. In the case of Harrow Co. *v.* Quick (76 O. G., 1574, 67 Fed., 130) Judge Baker expressed the opinion that this combination was unlawful and against sound public policy. I am constrained to regard the license contracts sued on as part of an illegal combination and in unwarrantable restraint of trade. I must therefore deny the plaintiff the relief sought. The other defenses I need not consider."

Have Done with the Farce.—"Let us have done with this farce. Let us cease fulminating laws against trusts, or enforce them. If they have become our masters, let us submit with what grace we can. If they are a legitimate evolution of industrial progress, and all old notions are become obsolete, let that be admitted, that we may adjust ourselves and our ideas to the new and irrevocable. Above all let us have surcease of this vicious enactment of dead-letter laws against corporations that are not enforced, with the inevitable result of fostering the too prevalent feeling that repressive laws are only for the poor and weak, and against them the wealthy and strong are immune. Nothing breeds discontent, that takes form in expressions of anarchical sentiments, so extensively as the impunity with which these trusts disregard the law. If social revolution comes, this will be the wide door through which it will enter."—*The Globe, St. Paul.*

Indiscriminate Warfare on Corporations.—"There are corporations and corporations—some of them antagonistic to free and open competition in business and subversive of the spirit of American institutions, and they should be throttled—but there are other proper and legitimate corporations upon which Texas depends for its development, and an injudicious warfare upon corporations generally has done Texas more injury than any one other thing. Demagogs have rivaled each other in the delivery of philippics against corporations, arousing a popular prejudice against them in order that they may ride that wave of popular prejudice created by themselves into the safe harbor of official honors and emoluments. The philippics have been the club with which the backbone of great enterprises has been broken, and this injudicious and indiscriminate persecution of corporations generally has produced the impression in all the money centers of the country as well as abroad that Texas was inimical to the investment of foreign capital within the borders of the State."—*The Statesman, Austin, Texas.*

A Serious Issue.—"That the individual may deal with whom he pleases, offering his goods at such prices as seem to him just, making them or retiring from business as he sees fit, no one can logically question. With a corporation, however, the matter is different. A corporation receives from the State which grants or recognizes its charter advantages in the way of limitations of liabilities, etc., which the individual dealer does not enjoy. It comes under the laws of the State, which are the rules and regulations imposed by the community for the government of trade and commerce. That the requirements of these laws are known to the corporation when it receives its charter or its permit to trade is not for a moment to be questioned. There is a reciprocity of obligation between the State and the company, and each must keep faith with the other if the charter is to be something more than a letter of marque for commercial privateering. Therefore the question that is presented by the indictment of the American Tobacco Company in New York is broader than freedom of trade in cigarettes."—*The Transcript, Boston.*

Another Anti-Trust Decision.—"Decisions against trusts are lamentably rare. The United States Circuit Court of Appeals has just handed down an opinion, however, by which a small trust was the loser. The case came from Utah, where the Union Pacific Coal Company of Salt Lake City, with another wholesale company and fourteen retail dealers, organized in 1895 the Salt Lake Coal Exchange. The object was to prevent any person, not a member of the exchange, from purchasing coal from the companies interested at as low a price as that charged to members.

"The plan worked well for a few months, but the grand jury finally got evidence of discrimination. The members of the exchange were thereupon indicted for unlawfully combining to restrain trade and increase the price of coal. All were convicted. The agents of the companies were fined $200 each, while the retailers were fined only $25. On appeal, the United States Circuit Court has upheld the decision of the lower court.

"The outcome is encouraging. Since one State can convict and punish trusts, there is no reason why every State, which is in proper hands, can not accomplish as much. And if a small trust can be broken up there is nothing to prevent the ultimate destruction of many great trusts."—*The Times, Kansas City.*

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

McKINLEY'S SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY: LYMAN J. GAGE.

NEWSPAPER judgment is substantially unanimous that the selection of Lyman J. Gage, of Chicago, for Secretary of the Treasury is likely to prove the most striking feature of President-elect McKinley's Cabinet-making. Mr. Gage is nearly sixty-one years of age, and a native of De Ruyter, Madison county, N. Y. His school education consisted mainly of four years at the Rome (N. Y.) Academy. His first bank position was with the Oneida Central Bank in that town. He went to Chicago in 1855, served first as bookkeeper and utility man for a lumber firm and then became bookkeeper for the Merchants' Savings, Loan, and Trust Company. To-day he is president of the First National Bank, the leading financial institution of Chicago. His standing enabled him, with the cooperation of three other wealthy citizens, to guarantee Chicago's pledge of $10,000,000 toward the World's Fair. He was chosen first president of the World's Fair board of directors, but retired to accept the bank presidency. Mr. Gage has the reputation of being a broad-minded, public-spirited man, and the Chicago papers apparently can not say too much in praise of his character and ability. He is credited with influence in establishing civil-service reform in Chicago, he has favored plans for the retirement of the greenbacks, and he asserted his independence of Republican Party lines by voting for Mr. Cleveland in 1884. The Secretaryship of the Treasury Department will be his first public office.

The press has been seeking light on his policy. Following his acceptance of the tender of the portfolio, he said:

"It will be my chief aim to see that the country is given a business-like administration so far as the duties devolving upon the Secretary of Treasury are concerned. My appointments will be made with regard to merit and not political obligation."

Mr. Gage's financial opinions, as expressed in a speech two years ago before the Commercial Club of Chicago, have been reprinted by the New York *World* and other journals. He favored ultimate retirement of the greenbacks and summed up defects in the currency system thus:

1. Confusing heterogeneity, which needs simplification.
2. The greenback controverts the principle of paper money, viz.: That every note injected into the commercial system should represent an existing commercial value.
3. The Treasury note is a standing evidence of a foolish operation—the creation of a debt for the purchase of a falling market of a commodity for which the purchaser has no use; it lies open to the just charge of being both idiotic and immoral.
4. The national bank-note merely conforms to the true principle of paper money, but the unreasonable requirements for security paralyze its efficiency and operate to destroy its elasticity.
5. The silver certificates encourage the use of silver to a larger extent than is consistent with the safe preservation of that metal on a parity with gold.

The Chicago *Times-Herald* says that Mr. Gage has been outspoken in his indorsement of the declarations of the Indianapolis monetary conference. These declarations, it will be remembered, contemplate the selection of a monetary commission.

The Times-Herald printed the following interview with Mr. Gage on politics:

"I am a Democrat in the sense that I believe in a government of the people, for the people, and by the people. I do not believe in paternalism in government. As to parties, I have never voted any other than a Republican ticket except once, and that was in 1884 when I voted for Grover Cleveland. I voted for Harrison in 1892, and, of course, for McKinley in 1896. The platform of the last Republican national convention embodies my political ideas as applied to the issues then and now before the country."

"Some doubt has been expressed as to your views on the tariff question."

"There should be none. Theoretically, I would like the world so ordered that any man of any country might trade his commodities at will with any man of any other country. But we are not quite ready for the millennium. In the words of President Cleveland, 'It is a condition, not a theory, which confronts us.'

"Revenue is necessary for the conduct of the Government. Under the Constitution revenue can not be raised by direct taxation. We are obliged, therefore, to resort to indirect taxation, and no form of indirect taxation is more practical or less burdensome than the imposition of duties on foreign products. This taxation should be so ordered, however, as not to foster monopolies, breed trusts, or favor the few at the expense of the many. I do not know how I can express my ideas more clearly than by saying that I believe in the raising of revenue by customs dues, so levied as to promote the general welfare by equalizing the differences between American and foreign labor. The protection of American labor from degradation to the wage level of other lands is certainly most desirable. The question of schedules is a practical question, as is well said by the St. Louis platform, to be governed by the conditions of the time and of production. With that platform, I say, too, that 'the country demands a right settlement, and then it wants rest.'"

Honor in His Own City.—"Mr. Gage has never held a political office in his life. He is now, as he always has been, a banker. But he is none the less and eminently a public man. Altho recognized for years as the leading banker of Chicago, and never ceasing from his active and great responsibilities, he has long taken a lively interest in non-political public affairs. He was president of the World's Fair at the most critical period of its existence. He was also the head of the Civic Federation when it was getting on its feet. No inconsiderable part of Mr. Gage's time is taken up in connection with matters of a public rather than of a private nature. He is a genuine philanthropist. It is not too much to say that if a vote were taken on the question, Who is the leading citizen of Chicago? the election would undoubtedly fall on Lyman J. Gage."—*The Inter Ocean (Rep.), Chicago.*

There may be a Sensation.—"One of the first curious revelations about Mr. Gage is that he wrote a letter to Governor Altgeld warmly urging the pardon of the Anarchists. What a curious turn in the affairs of men it is that he now should accept office as a result of victory in a campaign in which that pardon was used as a reason for denouncing the supporters of Governor Altgeld and Mr. Bryan as Anarchists. Far be it from us to suggest that the appointment of Mr. Gage is a shrewd bid for the Anarchist vote, but doubtless that vote is worth bidding for. In the late election it approached 6,500,000, or rather more than Mr. Cleveland ever polled.

"Mr. Gage has denied that he is a 'single-taxer,' but there are not lacking earnest followers of Henry George in Chicago who recall his early interest in this economic creed, and the fact that his frank expressions of approval of it were ultimately curbed by the objections of the directors of his bank. He denies also that he is a Spiritualist—which is not important if true—and pleads guilty to a wig. Finally he is on record as an international bimetalist, a proponent of the cancellation of the greenbacks, and an advocate of leaving to the banks the issuance of money—tho his own bank refuses to issue any.

"It will not be surprising if the sensation of the next Administration shall be Gage. Few men have a larger assortment of ill-ordered ideas than he, but it is fair to note that few have shown such perfect willingness to abandon their convictions when it seemed wise."—*The Journal (Dem.), New York.*

"The choice of Mr. Gage for the important office of Secretary of the Treasury is proof, so far as it goes, either that Mr. McKinley has been misjudged, or else that he has changed his views in some important particulars. There will be no criticism of the appointment except among narrow partizans. It is creditable to Mr. McKinley and to Mr. Gage. The intelligence and patriotism of the country will heartily commend it."—*The News (Ind.), Indianapolis.*

"They (the bankers) put Mr. Gage forward for Secretary of the Treasury in order to have an efficient agent in the Administration to work constantly for the adoption of their plan, and Major McKinley probably felt compelled to accede to their wishes because the banks had contributed such a large portion of the campaign fund which secured his election."—*The Republican (Silver Rep.), Denver.*

"In the selection of Lyman J. Gage, the eminent Chicago banker, for head of the Treasury Department President-elect McKinley has given two distinct pledges that can not fail in advance to strengthen public confidence. The first is that the gold standard will be inflexibly maintained by such means as are now in possession of the Government. The second is that reform of the currency will constitute a prominent feature of the policy of the coming Administration."—*The Record (Ind. Dem.), Philadelphia.*

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

THE APPOINTMENT OF PAYN.

IN the face of an almost unanimous protest from the press of New York city and a large part of the press of New York State the new Republican governor, Frank S. Black, has appointed Louis F. Payn, a lobbyist, to the position of State Superintendent of Insurance, and the Republican legislature has confirmed the appointment. *The Herald* described this appointment as "one of the most desperately daring ever known in the history of the State." *The Herald* briefly reviews Mr. Payn's interesting record thus:

"In two legislative investigations Mr. Payn has confessed that he was a legislative lobbyist, and he has been about the corridors of the Capitol at Albany for twenty-five years seeking to procure or to prevent legislation.

"No other politician in the State has quite as bad a record. He has always been a prominent Republican politician, has been extremely careless of his reputation, and his smartness as a manipulator has made him an invaluable member of Thomas C. Platt's kitchen cabinet. But for him Frank S. Black would not have nominated for Congress, and but for him Black would never have been heard of in the race for governor. The governor in nominating him for Superintendent of Insurance is merely paying out of the state treasury his personal political debt.

"Mr. Payn is sixty-two years old. He was born in Ghent, Columbia county, in 1835. He became prominent in politics early, and in 1856 was deputy sheriff of Columbia county. Governor Fenton appointed him Harbor Master in 1867. Conkling refused to recommend Payn for United States marshal in January, 1877, but Grant appointed him and Hayes did not remove him. Mr. Payn had been declared a bankrupt before he was appointed marshal, and during his term he paid off $90,000 of debts.

"Mr. Payn was the man who induced Thomas C. Platt to be a candidate for United States Senator in 1881 to succeed Francis Kernan. This gave him a hold on Platt, and he and Platt have been warm friends ever since. He also secured the nomination of Arthur for Vice-President in 1880, yet Arthur refused to appoint him to be Collector of the Port after Garfield's death."

Defenders of the appointment in the legislature asserted that investigating committees had never pronounced Payn guilty; that lobbying can not be condemned wholesale; that financial difficulties came upon him because he had befriended others, nevertheless he did not hesitate to undertake to discharge the obligations; and that the governor, who had become sponsor for his friend, should not be antagonized on the strength of newspaper clamor. *The Tribune* (Rep.) declares that the appointment "lowers the standard of qualification for public office so evidently, and we may almost say shamelessly, that the great body of Republican voters, who have believed in the party's professions of devotion to pure politics and high standards, will say they have been betrayed, and withdraw their confidence and support," unless Mr. Payn should confound the prognostications of his enemies by good conduct in office. *The Times* (Dem.) says: "The latest exterminator put on the political market is known as 'Payn's Sure Death.' Its essential ingredients are much the same as those employed under the 'Maynard' trade-mark, and their effect, tho possibly slower, is equally certain." *The Press* (Rep.) fought the appointment hard and declares itself free from blame for it. *The Journal* (Dem.) thinks that Governor Black has rendered a valuable service in doing at the beginning of his administration what sets him down "without recourse as the brainless and conscienceless tool of the most corrupt, cynical, and infamous political machine that curses the country." *The World* (Dem.) says: "It is bad business and worse politics. But the moral effect of the transaction is the worst of all. The appointment of such a man as Payn to this high place of trust is a notification to all the young men and aspiring politicians of the State that honesty, fidelity, upright lives, and spotless reputation are of no account in public affairs."

Why Emigrants Do Not Go South.—The German-American papers draw attention to the fact that the South is exerting itself to obtain a share of the stream of desirable emigrants which continues to pour into the Northern States. The Southern press describes in glowing colors all the advantages of the South, its lovely climate, the cheap rates at which land may be purchased, its wealth of pasture and woodland, its rich mines awaiting development. But German-American contemporaries do not believe that the most desirable emigrants can be prevailed upon to go South. There are serious objections, the *Seebote*, Milwaukee, thinks, and it describes them in the following words:

"It would, indeed, be very difficult to overrate the natural advantages of the Southern States. The South is the spoiled child of nature, and the North a veritable Cinderella in comparison. But where there is much light, there is also much shadow, and the shadow is so deep and somber in the South that it prevails over the light. It is insecurity of life and limb and of property that keeps the emigrant from the South. The same mail by which we receive enticing circulars regarding the South brings also some criminal statistics. Take Georgia, for instance. Governor Northern praises her as 'the Empire State of the South.' But the Savannah *News*, which prints his speech, gives in another column some statistics of the crimes committed during the Christmas week—twenty murders and cases of manslaughter. . . . In other States of the South the same condition prevails. It is of no use to talk of the 'Sunny South' if the sun is made to throw its rays upon so many deeds of crime. The average man will continue to prefer living in a less congenial climate to being murdered in the Southern paradise. As long as the South can not guarantee greater security, the Cinderella of the North and Northwest will be preferred by emigrants."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

TOPICS IN BRIEF.

HE may be dead, but the spirit of Antonio Maceo is chasing Spaniards all over Cuba.—*The Age (Afro-American), New York.*

IF Chicago's most eminent banker goes into the McKinley Cabinet he will owe his elevation to Chicago's most eminent baker.—*The Journal, New York.*

MAYBE it is Mr. Hanna that is to bring prosperity after he gets into the Senate.—*The Constitution, Atlanta.*

MR. MCKINLEY will endeavor to make the next Cabinet not only better, but larger than usual.—*The Star, Washington.*

WEYLER is getting things so systematized in Cuba that he can put down the rebellion, on an average, twice a week.—*The Ledger, Philadelphia.*

AMONG the trusts which have been "driven out of Georgia" may be mentioned Tom Watson's former trust in Marion Butler.—*The Press, New York.*

SH! The pulpit, the press, and the people will please not say a word about the arbitration treaty. The Senators prefer to do all the talking that is to be done on this subject behind closed doors.—*The Herald, Boston.*

THERE are a few fanatics who will not be satisfied unless Congress appropriates money to build a fence around the Capitol grounds, so that Major McKinley can tie his horse to it when he is inaugurated, just as Thomas Jefferson is said to have done.—*The Star, Washington.*

"THE word Jingo seems to have established its place in the language, and has taken on a certain character of legitimacy which may give it permanence. 'By Jingo' is a common Basque oath and means 'By God,' the dialectic forms of the word being Jingo, Jinco, Jainco, Gincoa, Yinco, and Yainco. The 'Jingos' (in a strict etymological sense) are therefore the swearers, those without moderation or restraint, prone to premature explosions, boastful, vain, overconfident."—*The Tribune, New York.*

GUESS WHO 'TIS, HONEY!
—*The Post, Cincinnati.*

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

LETTERS AND ART.

MORALITY AND THE STAGE.

ONE of the strongest indictments that has ever been brought against the stage is that it fosters immorality, if not in theatergoers, at least in those who adopt it as a profession. That it does so necessarily is usually denied with indignation by its upholders. But in France the discussion has gone one step farther. There are friends of the stage there—men of literary and artistic eminence—who are taking the position, incomprehensible as it is to Anglo-Saxon readers, that morality is undesirable on the stage, that it is a decided hindrance to art. An actress should have gone through all the phases of emotion that she essays to depict. If then she depicts a brazen woman, it is necessary that she should also be brazen. A critic might suggest that if this be so, he who acts the part of a murderer should first go out and kill a few passers-by; but the argument does not seem to have been carried to this length by our Gallic friends. *Le Figaro*, Paris, has recently sent out a bunch of queries, asking the opinion of various literary and artistic Parisians on the subject, and most of them agree that innocence on the stage is a real hindrance to art. We translate below a few of the replies, which give an insight into a most peculiar phase of French thought. Jules Claretie's opinion is brief and sufficiently to the point, tho it rather avoids the matter at issue. He says simply:

"The all-important thing is to have talent."

Henry Fouquier's opinion is as follows:

"A young woman will express the passionate feelings of her rôles with the greater perfection if she has felt them herself; her art will be made up of the recollections of her experiences, vivified by the emotion that remains to her from her own joys and her own griefs."

Felix Galipaux regards the question as a good opportunity for jesting on the subject. He replies:

"I have scarcely the time, at this moment, to reflect upon the question that you put to me. Allow me then to give my opinion in the simple phrase: 'Virtue is as objectionable in the city as in the theater.' This does not prevent my asking you to send me the number that contains the answers to your queries, which I shall be curious to read."

Lucien Fugère, the well-known baritone of the Opéra-Comique, writes:

"One day the mother of one of my future cantatrices asked of one of our most illustrious composers, in my presence, the following question: 'Is it not possible, sir, for my daughter to go on the stage and yet remain an innocent girl?' 'Madame,' gravely responded the master, 'I don't see of what use that would be.' Please accept this little anecdote as an answer to your kind letter."

Coquelin the younger is somewhat more explicit. He says:

"You ask me if innocence is a hindrance to an actress, on the stage, in rendering rôles of passion? Certainly it is. It is necessary to have suffered, wept, cried, despaired, sobbed, loved . . . to be able, by remembrance, to express it all on the stage. All actors have been more or less ambitious, envious, jealous, angry, in love, vindictive, violent, hypocritical, melancholy, joyful, sick, nearly dead, laughing, sardonic, furious, lyric, cowardly, heroic, gay enough to go through anything, sad enough to make the whole world despair—the comedian must remember all these experiences of his in giving them expression on the stage.

"So with the actress. What we have not experienced we invent, but in this case it is not so, at least except with great geniuses. There is very little genius, altho there is a good deal of mere talent; many things may be divined when one has the gift, but it is worth more to have seen enacted, or to have passed through in person, that which the author demands of one. No innocent girls then—or as few as possible—on the stage!"

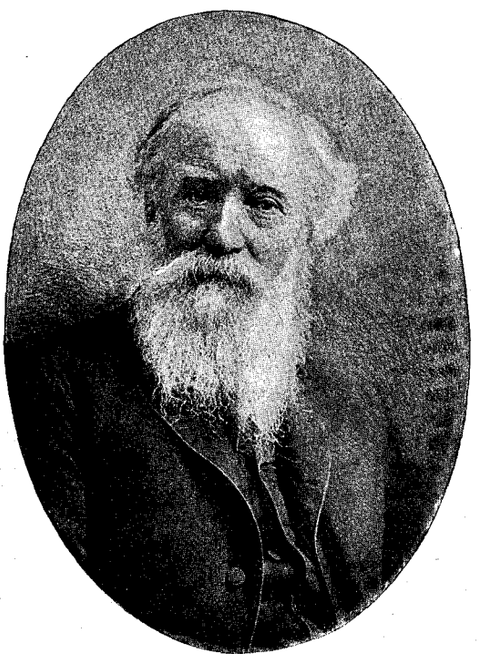
Maurice Donnay, author of "Amants," gives his views as follows:

"You ask me if innocence is really a hindrance to an artist in rendering the rôles of passion. That depends on the manner in which this passion is described and whether the characters demand in their interpreter sincerity and humanity. I will explain myself. An artist may be innocent enough and play 'The Martyr,' but not when she plays *Maud*, in the 'Demi-Vierges.' To play *Phèdre* or *Le Partage* she must not be so, . . . but she can be when she says in 'Lucretia Borgia,' 'Gentlemen, you are all poisoned.'"

To conclude, Emile Zola writes a characteristic note in which he says cynically that a discussion of innocence on the stage is useless, for such a thing does not exist.

JOHN BURROUGHS ON WALT WHITMAN.

"I THINK," says John Burroughs, "that no modern poet so much needs to be surrounded by an atmosphere of comment and interpretation, through which readers may approach him, as does Whitman." Hence, presumably, he adds, "Whitman: A



By special permission from Houghton, Mifflin & Co.
JOHN BURROUGHS.

Study" to the already considerable bibliography of Whitman criticism. Writing about Whitman, however, he finds to be, as Symonds said, "enormously difficult." "At times I feel as if I was almost as much at sea with regard to him as when I first began to study him; not at sea with regard to his commanding genius and power, but with regard to any adequate statement and summary of him in current critical terms."

This uncertainty of mind is reflected in the book. Mr. Burroughs repeats himself, both in phrase and idea, constantly, and a little ruthless compacting and concision would improve the book greatly. It is by no means, however, a bad introduction to a poet whom so many people still refuse to know unless he be properly introduced.

The key of Mr. Burroughs's position is seen in the following passage from his "Preliminary":

"We can make little of Whitman unless we allow him to be a law unto himself, and seek him through the clews which he himself brings. When we try him by current modes, current taste, and demand of him formal beauty, formal art, we are disappointed. But when we try him by what we may call the scientific standard

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

of organic nature, and demand of him the vital and the characteristic—demand of him that he have a law of his own, and fulfil that law in the poetic sphere—the result is quite different.

"More than any other poet, Whitman is what we make him; more than any other poet, his greatest value is in what he suggests and implies, rather than in what he portrays; and more than any other poet he must wait to be understood by the growth of the taste of himself. 'I make the only growth by which I can be appreciated,' he truly says.

"His words are like the manna that descended upon the Israelites, 'in which were all manner of tastes; and every one found in it what his palate was chiefly pleased with. If he desired fat in it, he had it. In it the young men tasted bread; the old men honey; and the children oil.' Many young men—poets, artists, teachers, preachers—have testified that they have found bread in Whitman, the veritable bread of life; others have found honey, sweet poetic morsels; and not a few report having found only gall. . . . No such dose of realism and individualism under the guise of poetry has been administered to the reading public in this century. No such break with literary traditions—no such audacious attempt to tally, in a printed page, the living concrete man, and actual human presence, instead of the conscious, made-up poet—is to be found in modern literary records."

The chapter on Whitman's relation to art and literature contains a good deal of talk on accepted canons and principles in art, and their absence from the work of the poet. Mr. Burroughs is here on very contentious ground, and may look out for squalls, especially as he writes with an airy looseness that Mr. W. D. Howells must envy. Little exception, however, will be taken probably to the following:

"Unless the poetic perception is fundamental in us, and can grasp the poetry of things, actions, characters, multitudes, heroisms, we shall read Whitman with very poor results. Unless America, the contemporary age, life, nature, are poetical to us, Whitman will not be. He has aimed at the larger poetry of forces, masses, persons, enthusiasms, rather than at the poetry of the specially rare and fine. He kindles in me the delight I have in space, freedom, power, the elements, the cosmic, democracy, and the great personal qualities of self-reliance, courage, candor, charity.

"Always in the literary poets are we impressed with the art of the poet as something direct from the poet himself, and more or less put on. The poet gets himself up for the occasion; he assumes the pose and the language of the poet, as the priest assumes the pose and the language of devotion. In Whitman the artist and the man are one. He never gets himself up for the occasion. Our pleasure in him is rarely or never our pleasure in the well-dressed, the well-drilled, the cultivated, the refined, the orderly, but it is more akin to our pleasure in real things, in human qualities and powers, in freedom, health, development. Yet I never open his book without being struck afresh with its pictural quality, its grasp of the concrete, its vivid realism, its intimate sense of things, persons, truths. qualities, such as only the greatest artist can give us, and such as we can never get in mere prose. It is as direct as a challenge, as personal as a handshake, and yet withal how mystical, how elusive, how incommensurable! To deny that Whitman belongs to the fraternity of great artists, the shapers and molders of the ideal—those who breathe the breath of life in the clay or stone of common facts and objects, who make all things plastic and the vehicles of great and human emotion—is to read him inadequately, to say the least. To get at Walt Whitman you must see through just as much as you do in dealing with nature; you are to bring the same interpretive imagination. You are not to be balked by what appears to be the coarse and the familiar, or his rank contemporaneity; after a time you will surely see the lambent spiritnal flames that play about it all."

We conclude with several extracts from the thorny section of the book, on Whitman's "Relation to Life and Morals":

"It is objected that Whitman is too persistent in declaring himself an animal when the thing a man is the least likely to forget is that he is an animal, and the thing he is least likely to remember is that he is a spirit and child of God. But Whitman insists with the same determination that he is a spirit and an heir of immortality—not as one who has cheated the devil of his due, but as one who shares the privileges and felicities of all, and who finds the divine in the human. Indeed it is here that he sounds his most joyous and triumphant note. No such faith in spiritual results, no such conviction of the truth of immortality, no such determined recognition of the unseen world, as the final reality, is to be found in modern poetry.

"As I have said, Whitman aimed to put his whole nature in a poem—the physical, or physiological, the spiritual, the esthetic, and intellectual—without giving any undue prominence to either. If he has not done so, if he has made the animal and the sexual too pronounced, more so than nature will justify in the best proportioned man, then and then only is his artistic scheme vitiated and his work truly immoral.

"It may be true that the thing a man is least likely to forget is that he is an animal; what he is most likely to forget is that the animal is just as sacred and important as any other part; indeed that it is the basis of all, and that a sane and healthful and powerful spirituality and intellectuality can only flow out of a sane and healthful animality.

"'I believe in you, my soul, the other I am must not abase itself to you,
And you must not be abased to the other.'"

"The poet evidently aimed to put in his sex poems a rank and healthful animality, and to make them as frank as the shedding of pollen by the trees, strong even to the point of offense. He could not make it pleasing; that would have been levity and sin, as in Byron and the other poets. It must be direct and rank, healthfully so. The courage that did it, and showed no wavering or self-consciousness, was more than human. Man is a begetter. How shall a poet in our day and land treat this fact? With levity and by throwing over it the lure of the forbidden, the attraction of the erotic? This is one way, the way of nearly all the poets of the past. But this is not Whitman's way. He would sooner be bestial than Byronic, he would sooner shock by his frankness than inflame by his suggestion. And this in the interest of health and longevity, not in the interest of a prurient and effeminate 'art.' In these poems Whitman for a moment emphasizes sex, the need of sex, and the power of sex. 'All were lacking if sex were lacking.' He says to men and women, Here is where you live after all, here is the seat of empire. You are at the top of your condition when you are fullest and sanest there. Fearful consequences follow any corrupting or abusing or perverting of sex. The poet stands in the garden of the world naked and not ashamed. It is a great comfort that he could do it in this age of hectic lust and Swinburnian impotence—that he could do it and not be ridiculous. To have done it without offense would have been proof that he failed utterly. Let us be shocked; it is a wholesome shock, like the douse of the sea or the buffet of the wind. We shall be all the better for it by and by.

"The lover of Whitman comes inevitably to associate him with character and personal qualities. I sometimes meet women whom I say are of the Whitman type—the kind of women he invoked and predicted. They bear children, and are not ashamed; motherhood is their pride and their joy; they are cheerful, tolerant, friendly, think no evil, meet high and low on equal terms; they walk, row, climb mountains; they reach forth into the actual world of questions and events, open-minded, sympathetic, frank, natural, good-natured; the mates and companions of their husbands, keeping pace with them in all matters; home-makers, but larger than home, considerate, forgiving, unceremonious—in short, the large, fresh, wholesome open-air natures whose ideal so completely possessed Walt Whitman."

"Whitman, in celebrating manly pride, self-reliance, the deliciousness of sex; in glorifying the body, the natural passions and appetites, nativity; in identifying himself with criminals and low or lewd persons; in frankly imputing to himself all sins men are guilty of, runs the risk, of course, of being read in a spirit less generous and redemptive than his own.

"The charity of the poet may stimulate the license of the libertine; the optimism of the seer may confirm the evil-doer; the equality of the democrat may foster the insolence of the rowdy. This is our lookout and not the poet's. We take the same chances with him that we do with nature; we are to trim our sails to the breeze he brings; we are to sow wheat and not tares for his rains to water."

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

EXAGGERATED PRAISE OF STEVENSON.

DAVID CHRISTIE MURRAY, the novelist, is performing the delicate task of telling what he thinks of his contemporaries in fiction. As to Robert Louis Stevenson, of whom he writes in the third paper of his series (*Canadian Magazine*, February), Mr. Murray says our professional critics "have gone fairly demented," and that it is worth while to make an effort to put Stevenson in the place he is fairly entitled to before the reaction sets in and the unmerited laudations now accorded him produce in turn an unmerited neglect.

Mr. Murray states that he has special and private reasons for thinking warmly of Stevenson; admits that his heroic life of courageous battle against physical weakness extorts a sympathy that trembles from admiration to pity; and sees in his work the most finished literary art. Nevertheless, when he is set by the side of Walter Scott, as the critics are fond of placing him, this is an abuse of praise that will damage the recipient. Scott, in Mr. Murray's judgment, was "the greatest master of narrative fiction the world has ever seen"; "the only man in the literary history of the world who was an epoch-maker in more than one direction," having founded the school of romantic medieval poetry, the school of antiquarian romance, and the school of Scottish-character romance. He stands in "the next place to Homer" "as a mere narrative poet," and on the whole is "without one all-round rival."

After reading these eloquent characterizations of Sir Walter, one is prepared for the following from Mr. Murray's pen:

"The absurd and damaging comparison between Scott and Stevenson has been gravely offered by the latter's friends. They are doing a beautiful artist a serious injustice. You could place Stevenson's ravishing assortment of cameos in any chamber of Scott's feudal castle. It is an intaglio beside a cathedral, a humming-bird beside an eagle. It is anything exquisite beside anything nobly huge. . . .

"The comparison which has been urged so often will not stand a moment's examination. Stevenson is not a great creative artist. He is not an epoch-maker. He can not be set shoulder to shoulder with any of the giants. It is no defect in him which prompts this protest. Except in the sense in which his example of purity, delicacy, and finish in verbal work will inspire other artists, Stevenson will have no imitators, as original men always have. He has 'done delicious things,' but he has done nothing new. He has, with astonishing labor and felicity, built a composite style out of the style of every good writer of English. Even in a single page he sometimes reflected many manners. He is the embodiment of the literary as distinguished from the originating intellect. His method is almost perfect, but it is devoid of personality. He says countless things which are the very echo of Sir Walter's epistolary manner. He says things like Lamb, and sometimes they are as good as the original could have made them. He says things like Defoe, like Montaigne, like Rochefoucauld. His bouquet is culled in every garden, and set in leaves which have grown in all forests of literature. He is deft, apt, sprightly, and always sincerely a man. He is just and brave, and essentially a gentleman. He has the right imitative romance, and he can so blend Defoe and Dickens with a something of himself which is almost, but not quite, creative that he can present you with a blind old Pugh or a John Silver. He is a *littérateur* born—and made. A verbal invention is meat and drink to him."

That share of genius which belongs to the man who can take infinite pains is the only share Mr. Murray seems to award to Stevenson, tho he admits that the latter, while essentially a reproducer, was in no sense an imitator or a plagiarist, but "had an alembic of his own which made old things new." He concludes as follows:

"It is not the critics, and it is not I, who will finally measure his proportions. He seems to me to stand well in the middle of the middle rank of accepted writers. He will not live as an inventor, for he has not invented. He will not live as one of those who have opened new fields of thought. He will not live among those who have explored the heights and the deeps of the spirit of man. He may live—'the stupid and ignorant pig of a public' will settle the question—as a writer in whose works stand revealed a lovable, sincere, and brave soul and an unsleeping vigilance of artistic effort.

"The most beautiful thing he has done—to my mind—is his epitaph. There are but eight lines of it, but I know nothing finer in its way:

> "'Under the wide and starry sky
> Lay me down and let me lie.
> Glad did I live and gladly die,
> And I laid me down with a will!
> This be the verse you grave for me:
> Here he lies where he longed to be;
> Home is the Sailor, home from sea,
> And the Hunter home from the hill.'

"Sleep there, bright heart! In your waking hours you would have laughed at the exaggerated praises which do you such poor service now!"

CONVERSATIONS WITH LOWELL.

THERE is a brief anonymous contribution to the "Men and Letters" department of *The Atlantic Monthly* (January), which gives an exceedingly graphic and satisfactory view of James Russell Lowell in his later years. The writer describes the first conversation he had with Mr. Lowell, in October, 1883, in Paris. He found Lowell alone:

"He held an open book, and I asked him what it was. After an instant's affected hesitation he put his hand to his mouth and whispered, 'Zola!' I laughed. He asked me what I thought of it; but not having read any of that writer's works I had nothing to say, and asked him in turn. He broke into abuse of people who like to write filth; he did not wish to read it, he said, but some acquaintance with all literature is requisite for a man of letters. 'I once read a book of Dean Swift's, years ago,' he added (he did not name it), 'and the stench of it reeks in my nostrils to this day.'"

The conversation drifted to Mirabeau and the French Revolution, and Lowell's familiarity with the details of that epoch were striking, tho not extraordinary in a man of letters sightseeing in Paris. But, *The Atlantic's* contributor continues, he discovered that Lowell was as widely and minutely informed on every subject that came up, chiefly history, politics, and letters. In illustration of this another conversation is described as follows:

"One evening I was dining with Mr. and Mrs. Lowell and three other friends, and he began to lament the renaming of old streets which was going on, and the obliteration of the last traces of the Paris of the twelfth and thirteenth centuries—the Paris of the schoolmen and their open-air debates. He spoke of the local history that lay in the mere names of streets and squares—Rue du Fouarre, Rue des Mauvais Garçons, and several more of which he gave the origin and legend. In the midst of this picturesque and learned disquisition he stumbled upon the class of a celebrated philosopher of those times, seated on their bundles of straw—a well-known teacher whose name I can not now recall—and stated that he was a Jew.

"He instantly began to talk of the Jews, a subject which turned out to be almost a monomania with him. He detected a Jew in every hiding-place and under every disguise, even when the fugitive had no suspicion of himself. To begin with nomenclature: all persons named for countries or towns are Jews; all with fantastic, compound names, such as Lilienthal, Morgenroth; all with names derived from colors, trades, animals, vegetables, mineral; all with biblical names, except Puritan first names; all patronymics ending in *son—sohn*, *sen*, or any other version; all Russells, originally so-called from red-haired Israelites; all Walters, by long-descended derivations from wolves and foxes in some ancient tongue; the Cæcilii, therefore Cæcilia Metella, no doubt St. Cecilia too, consequently the Cecils, including Lord Burleigh and Lord Salisbury; he cited some old chronicle in which he had cornered one Robert de Cæcilia and exposed him as an English Jew. He gave examples and instances of these various classes with

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

amazing readiness and precision, but I will not pretend that I have set down even these few correctly. . . .

"Mr. Lowell said more, much more, to illustrate the ubiquity, the universal ability of the Hebrew, and gave examples and statistics for every statement, however astonishing, drawn from his inexhaustible information. He was conscious of the sort of infatuation which possessed him, and his dissertation alternated between earnestness and drollery; but whenever a burst of laughter greeted some new development of his theme, altho he joined in it, he immediately returned to the charge with abundant proof of his paradoxes. Finally he came to a stop, but not to a conclusion, and as no one else spoke, I said, 'And when the Jews have got absolute control of finance, the army and navy, the press, diplomacy, society, titles, the government, and the earth's surface, what do you suppose they will do with them—and with us?' 'That,' he answered, turning toward me, and in a whisper audible to the whole table, 'that is the question which will eventually drive me mad.'"

Mr. Lowell was, we are further told, more fond of talking than any one else the writer ever knew. It was not that he liked to hear himself, but that he liked to talk—loved it to excess. He could listen, but could not help interrupting, for he always had something to add.

After one of his late visits to England he was rallied on his fondness for a country he had scored so sharply, and asked what it was he found there that was missing here. His reply was, "The charm of life." This reply, the writer thinks, had a close relation to the fact that his wife was then dead, most of his old friends gone, and his old home was closed.

We add another quotation from the article on the tonic quality of Lowell's talk:

"I never met him, even for ten minutes, that he did not let fall some invigorating word, witness to the Puritan principle which was the groundwork of his character and the substratum of his nature, and ran through all he said and wrote like a vein of granite. It fortified my resolutions, it put my compromises and concessions to shame, it braced me to effort and sacrifice, and held up before me the true aims of life. This effect was unconscious on his part: I never spoke to him of it, and I never heard him moralize, yet it is as a moralist that I think of him most often. It is the recognition of the eternal difference between right and wrong that gives the ring to his earliest melodies, the point to his satire, the standard to his critical judgments, the sublimity to his Commemoration Ode, when, as poet and patriot, he rose to his utmost height, and made the man what he was at every stage of his progress through life to immortality."

Story of a Rejected Play.—One of the few American women writing successful plays is Miss Martha Morton, author of "A Fool of Fortune," "Brother John," etc. She tells in a recent interview about the first of her plays to attract attention, "The Merchant." It had been declined by nearly every manager in New York, and she was almost convinced herself that it had no merit and was about to use it for curl-papers, or for kindling fires, when a lucky accident intervened. She heard that the New York *World* had offered a prize of several thousand dollars for an original American play, so she thought that there was no harm in giving her rejected manuscript another chance. Rolling it up in a hard roll (enough of itself to prejudice a jury against it), she addressed it to *The World* and placed it on the outside of a street letter-box. "I really hoped that some one would steal it for the stamps," she afterward told a friend, for it had given her so many disappointments that she was tired and sick of it. The jury chosen to award the prize pronounced "The Merchant" the best of the many plays submitted, and Miss Morton was not only paid several thousand dollars, but the play received a special performance at the Union Square Theater, then under the management of Mr. A. M. Palmer. And—greater triumph still!—one of the very managers who had rejected it now expressed his eagerness to pay a large sum for it, and was as good as his word.

According to Miss Morton, the chessboard may be made a valuable help to the playwriter. She has before her, in writing, a ground plan of the stage on which the play is to be produced, with the furniture, or other articles, set in the order in which they are to appear. The chessboard corresponds to this ground plan, and, as Miss Morton decides upon a certain entrance for a character, she puts a piece upon the square which approximates the position of the door through which he comes. As the character moves to the center or front of the stage, as it may be, the chess piece is moved in like manner.

SOME GLIMPSES OF OUR "IMMORTALS."

IF every nation has its "immortal" poets, certainly we must look for ours among the friends of Annie Fields, of whom she writes entertainingly in her new book, "Authors and Friends." Longfellow, Holmes, Emerson, and Whittier are all in her table of contents, and, in addition, Mrs. Stowe, Celia Thaxter, and Lord and Lady Tennyson. Lowell is missing from this goodly "Company of the Leaf," wearing laurel chaplets, as a quotation on her fly-leaf has it, "whose lusty green may not appaired be." Mrs. Fields, both by virtue of her own culture and personality, as well as her position as the wife of the genial publisher, James T. Fields, had exceptional opportunities of studying the character of the most noted literary coterie of the new world, and she has all the literary skill necessary to make the results of her observations interesting. There is little or no attempt in the way of criticism, philosophy, or rhapsody. Her book is simply a collection of interesting facts and anecdotes about interesting people, the richest material of all being letters from the "Autocrat," some of which we reproduce below.

Of Longfellow, when a struggling youth, the following anecdote in illustration of the woes of young authors is told. It is taken by Mrs. Fields from her diary:

"Longfellow amused us to-day by talking of his youth, and especially with a description of the first poem he ever wrote, called 'The Battle of Lovell's Pond.' It was printed in a Portland newspaper one morning, and the same evening he was invited to the house of the Chief Justice to meet his son, a rising poet just returned from Harvard. The Justice rose in a stately manner during the evening and said to his son: 'Did you see a poem in to-day's paper upon the Battle of Lovell's Pond?' 'No, sir,' said the boy, 'I did not.' 'Well, sir,' responded his father, 'it was a very stiff production. G——, get your own poem on the same subject, and I will read it to the company!' The poem was read aloud, while the perpetrator of the 'stiff production' sat, as he said, very still in a corner."

An especially characteristic remark of Emerson's is quoted. The sage was no lover of the sentimental school. "Of one person in especial," whom, Mrs. Fields says, "we all knew and valued for extraordinary gifts," Emerson observed: "——— is irreclaimable. The sentimentalists are the most dangerous of the insane, for they can not be shut up in asylums."

Of Celia Thaxter's religious experience, about which some popular interest has been aroused, Mrs. Fields speaks as follows:

"The time came at last, as it comes to every human being, for asking the reason of the faith that was in her. It was difficult for her to reply. Her heart had often questioned whether she believed, and what; and yet, as she has said, she could not keep her faith out of her poems if she would. We find the following passages in 'Among the Isles of Shoals,' which throw a light beyond that of her own lantern.

"'When the boat was out late,' she says, 'in soft, moonlight summer nights, I used to light a lantern, and going down to the water's edge take my station between the timbers of the slip, and with the lantern at my feet sit waiting in the darkness, quite content, knowing my little star was watched for, and that the safety of the boat depended in a great measure upon it. . . . I felt so much a part of the Lord's universe, I was no more afraid of the dark than the waves or winds; but I was glad to hear at last the creaking of the mast and the rattling of the rowlocks as the boat approached.'

"'A part of the Lord's universe'—that Celia Thaxter always

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

felt herself to be, and for many years she was impatient of other teaching than what nature brought to her. As life went on, and the mingled mysteries of human pain and grief were unfolded, she longed for a closer knowledge. At first she sought it everywhere, and patiently, save in or through the churches; with them she was long impatient. At last, after ardent search through the religious books and by means of the teachers of the Orient, the Bible was born anew for her, and the New Testament became her stay and refreshment."

Here is one of Dr. Holmes's letters, and it reads like a missing extract from "The Autocrat of the Breakfast Table":

"21 CHARLES STREET, July 6, 8:33 A.M.
"Barometer at $30\frac{1}{16}$.

"*My Dear Friend and Neighbor:* Your most unexpected gift [a barometer], which is not a mere token of remembrance, but a permanently valuable present, is making me happier every moment I look at it. It is so pleasant to be thought of by our friends when they have so much to draw their thoughts away from us; it is so pleasant, too, to find that they have cared enough about us to study our special taste—that you can see why your beautiful gift has a growing charm for me. Only Mrs. Holmes thinks it ought to be put in the parlor among things for show, and I think it ought to be in the study, where I can look at it at least once an hour every day of my life.

"I have observed some extraordinary movements of the index of the barometer during the discussion that ensued, which you may be interested enough to see my notes of.

	Barometer.
"*Mrs. H.*—My dear, we shall of course keep this beautiful barometer in the parlor	*Fair.*
"*Dr. H.*—Why, no, my dear; the study is the place.	*Dry.*
"*Mrs. H.*—I'm sure it ought to go in the parlor. It's too handsome for your old den	*Change.*
"*Dr. H.*—I shall keep it in the study	*Very dry.*
"*Mrs. H.*—I don't think that's fair.....	*Rain.*
"*Dr. H.*—I'm sorry. Can't help it	*Very dry.*
"*Mrs. H.*—It's—too—too—ba-a-ad	*Much rain.*
"*Dr. H.*—(Music omitted.) 'Mid pleas-ures and paal-a-a-c-es.....	*Set fair.*
"*Mrs. H.*—I *will* have it! You horrid——	*Stormy.*

"You see what a wonderful instrument this is that you have given me. But, my dear Mr. Fields, while I watch its changes it will be a memorial of unchanging friendship; and while the dark hand of fate is traversing the whole range of mortal vicissitudes, the golden index of the kind affections shall stand always at SET FAIR. Yours ever,
"O. W. HOLMES."

There are many notes also showing how the two friends played into each other's hands. This one is a sample:

"21 CHARLES STREET, July 17, 1864.

"*My Dear Mr. Fields:* Can you tell me anything that will get this horrible old woman of the C—— California off from my shoulders? Do you know anything about this pestilent manuscript she raves about? This continent is not big enough for me and her together, and if she doesn't jump into the Pacific I shall have to leap into the Atlantic—I mean the original damp spot so-called. Yours always,
"O. W. HOLMES.

"P. S. To avoid the necessity of the letter, I have written to her, cordially recommending suicide as adapted to her case."

Here is another letter well illustrating the Autocrat's ability to extract fun from a previous experience:

"296 BEACON STREET, February 11, 1872.

"*My Dear Mr. Fields:* On Friday evening last I white-cravated myself, took a carriage, and found myself at your door at 8 of the clock P.M.

"A cautious female responded to my ring, and opened the chained portal about as far as a clam opens his shell to see what is going on in Cambridge Street, where he is waiting for a customer.

"Her first glance impressed her with the conviction that I was a burglar. The mild address with which I accosted her removed that impression, and I rose in the moral scale to the comparatively elevated position of what the unfeeling world calls a 'sneak-thief.'

"By dint, however, of soft words, and that look of ingenuous simplicity by which I am so well known to you and all my friends, I coaxed her into the belief that I was nothing worse than a rejected contributor, an autograph collector, an author with a volume of poems to dispose of, or other disagreeable but not dangerous character.

"She unfastened the chain, and I stood before her.

'I calmed her fears, and she was calm
And told'

me how you and Mrs. F. had gone to New York, and how she knew nothing of any literary debauch that was to come off under your roof, but would go and call another unprotected female who knew the past, present, and future, and could tell me why this was thus, that I had been lured from my fireside by the *ignis fatuus* of a deceptive invitation.

"It was my turn to be afraid, alone in the house with two of the stronger sex; and I retired.

"On reaching home, I read my note and found it was Friday the 16th, not the 9th, I was invited for. . . .

"Dear Mr. Fields, I shall be very happy to come to your home on Friday evening, the 16 February, at 8 o'clock, to meet yourself and Mrs. Fields and hear Mr. James read his paper on Emerson.
"Always truly yours, O. W. HOLMES."

NOTES.

THE managers of the Carnegie Library at Pittsburg have decided, so the report runs, to exclude the works of E. P. Roe, for the reason, it is assumed, that they do not meet with the approval of the "literary people." The Pittsburg *Commercial Gazette* scores the directors for this step, and says that the books not being in any sense immoral and very popular, the exclusion is unjustifiable.

JOHN WESLEY once prepared manuscript annotations on Shakespeare's plays. Rev. Charles H. Kelly, of London, corrects an erroneous account of their destruction, in a note to *The Northwestern Christian Advocate* (Chicago). He writes: "The great blunder of destroying John Wesley's notes on Shakespeare was not made by Dr. Whitehead, but by a pious old preacher who doubtless thought he was doing God service—Rev. John Pawson, who was president of the conference first in 1793 and a second time in 1801. He began his ministry in 1762, having been called to it by Wesley himself, and he died March 19, 1806. Wrongly as he acted in the matter of the Shakepeare annotation, it is certain he stood high in Wesley's esteem, for he was one of 'the first three' ordained by our founder for Scotland, and one of the legal hundred elected by him."

"A WILD passion for castor oil," says the Pittsburg *Dispatch*, "would, if introduced into one of Mr. W. S. Gilbert's libretti, rank as one of his most topsy-turvy conceits; but such a thing is an actual fact, a case being known in which a man contracted the same sort of craving for the stuff that others do for intoxicating liquors. A well-known physician mentions several other cases of extraordinary forms of inebriety. For instance, the wife of a Baptist minister was in the habit of dosing herself with Epsom salts, and at last to such an extent that she frequently took a pound and a half a day. Another curious case is that of a student who became inordinately fond of spirits of lavender, which he took in large quantities. A recent celebrated case revealed the fact that arsenic was immoderately indulged in as a pick-me-up by some misguided persons; and there is a case on record in which a boatman plying for hire on a Scottish lake was in the habit of refreshing himself with a quantity sufficient to kill four ordinary men. Nothing is too nauseous for some depraved tastes. Paraffin, iodin, and cod-liver oil are known to exercise sway over certain unhappy mortals; while others are equally slaves to capsicum or ginger essence."

THE London *Speaker* calls for a new fashion in titles of novels. "The present generation," it says, has outlived the quotation epidemic, which started, I believe, with "It is Never Too Late to Mend," "Put Yourself in His Place," "Love Me Little, Love Me Long," and other monstrosities of Charles Reade, and stalked unchecked through the 'seventies and early 'eighties with "Comin' Thro' the Rye," "The Wooing o't" (why not "Ha! Ha! the Wooing o't"?), "Red as a Rose is She," "As He Came Up the Stair," variant and the like. A recognizable variant took the form of polite interrogation—"What Will He Do With It?" "Can We Forgive Her?" "Ought We to Visit Her?" A little while ago we were weltering amid conjunctions of abstract nouns and proper names—"The Reputation of George Saxon," "The Awakening of Mary Fenwick," "The Silence of Dean Maitland," "The Indiscretion of the Duchess," "The Redemption of Stella Maberley," "The Damnation of Theron Ware." Mr. Ian Maclaren tried a "throw-back" to Charles Reade with his "Beside the Bonnie Brier Bush," and "In the Days of Auld Lang Syne"; but, fascinated perhaps by John Oliver Hobbes's "The Gods, some Mortals, and Lord Wickenham," has declined in his latest novel upon "Kate Carnegie and Those Ministers." (The two titles, by the way, might be run together with very pretty effect.) Who can tell? But for an accident of fashion we might be knowing "Hamlet" to-day as "A Ghost, Some Mortals and the Prince of Denmark"; "Timon of Athens" as "Ought we to Call on Him?"; and "Paradise Regained" as "The Sorrows of Satan."

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

SCIENCE.

METHODS OF GARBAGE DISPOSAL.

IN the leading article in *The Yale Scientific Monthly* (January) H. C. Garneau writes on this subject, and describes the method that, in his judgment, is most effective. We quote portions of his description below. Says Mr. Garneau:

"There are three modern methods of garbage disposal at present in use—disposal (1) by cremation, (2) by treatment with sulfuric acid, (3) by the utilization processes. . . .

"The cremation process has been tried and found wanting. It is expensive, offensive, and not thorough, for when large masses are incinerated, tho the outside be burnt to ashes, the interior will remain unchanged.

"The sulfuric-acid process may also be condemned for being expensive and offensive, for the strong acid liberates organic acids and ethers, which are most offensive to the neighborhood. Neither this nor the former process yield any valuable by-products, as the utilization processes do.

"But the problem has been solved, and by Adolf Merz, Austrian chemist, of Brünn, Moravia, who patented the process herein described in April, 1886. With its subsequent improvements and imitations, it stands to-day as the only sanitary, profitable, and satisfactory method of garbage disposal we have. This fact being recognized, it seems strange that so few of our large cities—but six or eight—have adopted it."

This, the typical "utilization process," which may be seen in perfection in St. Louis, Mo., consists of first thoroughly drying the garbage, and then extracting, by solution in naphtha, the valuable grease, leaving finally a useful fertilizer. The process, as seen in St. Louis, after all bottles, cans, etc., have been sorted from the garbage, is as follows:

"The garbage is shot down through two-foot feed-pipes into the driers, . . . built of sheet iron. The lower half is surrounded by a steam-jacket, leaving a six-inch annular steam space, where the temperature of the steam reaches 300° Fahr. The center of the drier is pierced by a central shaft [bearing a reel, which] constantly revolving, stirs the garbage, thus keeping it from burning and insuring a thorough and uniform drying. A blower at the end of the drier drives off all steam and gases from the drying garbage, thus allowing it to dry much quicker than otherwise. The steam and the volatile constituents of the garbage are condensed at the opposite end and are rejected, while the noxious gases are conducted to the gas retorts where they are burnt.

"The operation of drying, which is the most important in the whole process, is continued from four to ten hours, depending on the amount of water present in the garbage, which varies from 85 to 95 per cent., the greatest percentage being found in such refuse as melon rinds, etc. . . .

"When the operation of drying is concluded, a door at the end of the dryer is opened and the dryer automatically discharges the dried garbage, which is now of the color, consistence, and odor of coffee grains, into a worm-conveyer which brings the dried garbage to a bucket elevator, which in turn conveys it to the extraction-room above.

"The extraction-room contains four steel extracting-tanks, . . . each with a capacity of 14 tons. When the extractors are filled and the covers bolted down crude naphtha is introduced through the bottom of the tank by duplex oil-pumps. Enough naphtha is used just to submerge the material. The mass is then heated gently, at about 215° Fahr., by steam coils inside of the extractor. This operation is continued from two to four hours or until the grease is thoroughly dissolved by the naphtha. The naphtha solution of the grease then runs down to the solvent vaporizer; the naphtha is then vaporized, condensed, and stored for future use, the leakage being from one to two barrels of naphtha daily. The grease in a melted state is purified, stored, and finally barreled for shipment."

This grease, we are told, is used largely for soap manufacture, and is not only perfectly free from disagreeable elements, but is actually antiseptic owing to the presence of finely divided carbon, which colors it a dark brown. To conclude the description:

"The treatment of the tankage or solid residue, which is of a lighter color than before the extraction of the grease, is the next operation. After being raked out of the extractor through a bottom door, the tankage is conveyed to a screen where all foreign substances which escaped the sorters, as pieces of cans, bottles, etc., are removed. After passing through a separator which removes wire and such fine material, it is ground up in iron mills to the consistence of corn-meal. It is then brought to required standard for a fertilizer by the addition of about 2.5 per cent. of bone phosphate of lime (it being low in phosphoric acid). It is then elevated and screened through twin screens which retain all the coarser material. It is brought to the shipping-room, where it is packed in sacks for shipment, the daily output being from 200 to 800 sacks of 200 pounds each and selling at $6 per ton."

ARE WE IN DANGER FROM LEPROSY?

THE accounts in the daily press, becoming more and more frequent of late, of the discovery of persons suffering from leprosy in our large cities, have caused some uneasiness. A committee appointed by the New York County Medical Society to investigate the subject has just handed in its report, which states in substance that leprosy is hardly contagious, tho it is certainly an infectious disease, and that the danger is by no means imminent. The committee recommends that cases be not allowed to pass quarantine, altho it does not approve of the seclusion of those already in the country. We quote below several paragraphs from the report as published in *The Medical Times:*

"It is agreed that leprosy is an infectious disease. A disease which is infectious is not necessarily contagious.

"In certain regions leprosy is prevalent and endemic. In these the disease is apparently communicated from individual to individual and is contagious, tho the mode of contagion is unknown. There are other countries to which lepers have long had comparatively free access by immigration, and in which numbers of them have had more or less prolonged residence, and yet they afford no evidence whatever of any tendency to propagate the disease. The same exposure through the introduction and proximity of lepers that in some localities has sufficed to cause a rapidly extensive spread of leprosy in other places has never produced any appreciable effect injurious to the public health.

"During the past thirty years lepers have been received into our public hospitals, and some have been treated privately at their homes. No case of transmission of the disease from one person to another has been observed in the experience of your committee, and it has been comparatively large, nor, so far as known, has any case been reported by others.

"It would appear, therefore, that other conditions than that of mere proximity are essential before leprosy can be counted a contagious disease. What these other conditions are is unknown, whether they relate to location, soil, climate, food, mode or habits of life, but there is little doubt it is because of their absence that this and other similarly favored localities have thus far remained exempt from any prevalence of leprosy.

"Judging from long experience in the past, your committee is of the opinion that whatever prospective danger there may be from this source it is not such as to create alarm, and is certainly not imminent."

Regarding the advisability of separating lepers from the rest of the community the committee says:

"In regions where the disease is apparently on the increase through the development of new cases, *not exotic*, it is a menace to the general community and segregation may be justifiable and proper. To adopt the principle of segregation here, and to apply it indiscriminately to all lepers, would be unnecessarily arbitrary, and therefore unjustifiable. It would be, on the part of the authorities who should carry it out, tantamount to proclaiming the existence of a serious danger to the community, when in reality the danger is slight, and such action would create an alarm that is unnecessary and add to the popular prejudice

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

against the disease and its victims, that is already excessive. The indiscriminate enforcement of this measure would entail great and unnecessary injury upon many lepers, especially to such as are so circumstanced as to be independent of public charity. Moreover, there is reason to believe that in such cases confinement to a leprosary would cause the disease to pursue a less favorable course than if the patient were not deprived of his liberty."

ELECTRICITY AND PLANT GROWTH.

A RUSSIAN scientist, M. Narkevich Jodko, gives in a St. Petersburg journal a summary of his work on this subject, carried on for twenty years past. We quote a brief abstract from *The Electrical World*, as follows:

"There are two methods in which he applied electricity, one of them consisting in placing a copper and a zinc plate in the earth and connecting them above the ground by a wire, thus producing a galvanic cell; the second method, which he seems to prefer, consists in 'leading off the atmospheric electricity in the earth.' Both are very simple; the latter is done by means of wooden poles about thirty feet high, the tops of which contain nickel-plated copper needles, insulated from the pole and connected through four radial wires to as many zinc plates in the ground; ten to fifteen of these poles are sufficient for a hectare (2.5 acres); the cost per hectare is about $7.50. The action of the current in both methods is a double one; it acts chemically in dissolving the parts of the earth necessary for nourishing the plants, making it easier for them to obtain the nourishment. He adds that electroculture can only be applied with advantage in rich soils and that in poor soils the action is detrimental. The second action is a mechanical one, as it is claimed that the particles of the electrified earth are set into molecular vibration, thus loosening the earth; that the electric current produces such an action was claimed to be shown by some photographs of dust particles on glass plates under the influence of weak currents. . . . The principal results, obtained are shown in a table of data covering a period of three years, the experiments having been made with rye, oats, barley, potatoes, and hemp, the figures giving the yield with and without electroculture. Barley and potatoes at first gave negative results but it was shown that the 'electrocultivators' had been too numerous, and when their number was reduced the yield was increased. The average increase seems to be between 25 and 50 per cent., in some cases being nearly 100 per cent. The effect of the cultivators on fruit-trees gave as good results."

In the *Elektrische Zeitung*, December 17, which abstracts M. Jodko's article, an editorial summary of all that has been done in the direction of electroculture is given. We quote a condensed translation from the same source as the abstract given above:

"Three kinds of applications of electricity have been made; in the first the development of flowers and fruits was assisted by exposing the plants at night and during foggy days to an electric arc light; in the second the property of the seeds to sprout was increased by subjecting the seeds before planting to an electric current; in the third method the yield of the plants is increased by passing an electric current through the plants while growing and through the earth around their roots. Results of experiments leave no doubt that the action is beneficial; the only doubt is whether such an application of electricity is profitable commercially. Hastening the ripening of fruits by means of the arc light was accomplished by Sir William Siemens, as shown in his Royal Society paper in 1880; an arc light of 1,400 candles at about two meters has the same action on plants as daylight; he also showed that plants do not require a time of rest and that those which were subjected to the action of electric light can stand a greater heat for forcing their growth. Specnew subjected the seeds of peas, beans, barley, and roses for two minutes to the alternating current of an induction-coil and found that these seeds sprouted in one half the time, but otherwise it does not affect the plant; experiments of others, however, have shown that continuous but weak currents through the earth surrounding the roots have a favorable action, as has also the equalization of the atmospheric electricity with that in the earth, through the plants or the neighboring earth; such a treatment of the seeds and the plants not only increases their growth but also increases the relative amount of nourishment in the fruit; with beets, for instance, the amount of sugar and alcohol was increased appreciably, as was also the starch in potatoes."

THE FLY'S-EYE TELESCOPE.

THE scheme for constructing a huge telescopic object-glass by uniting a number of small lenses has already been noticed in these columns. It is announced by the New York *Sun* (January 31) on the authority of the donor himself, that Mr. Thaddeus S. C. Lowe, founder of the Lowe Observatory, Pasadena, Cal., is preparing to give this observatory a 72-inch refracting telescope built on this novel plan, which is due to Mr. Gothmann, of Chicago. The lens of the Yerkes telescope, now the largest in the world, is only 40 inches in diameter. According to Mr. Lowe the difficulties attending the manufacture and adjustment of a great compound lens seem now to have been surmounted. To quote the interview in *The Sun*:

"Mr. Gothmann's idea is to build a lens of many lenses, clustering these together exactly as you would if you were to cover a circular disk with coins. There would be one lens in the center and six others around that, and perhaps another circle made up of twelve more lenses, eighteen more in the next ring, and so on up to any size required. A lens of seventy-eight inches diameter could thus be built up of six rings of lenses a little more than six inches in diameter and the central lens, and it would contain ninety-one individual lenses. Each lens could be made for a very small part of the proportionate cost of a single big lens, and each would be made of a focal length such as six-inch lenses usually have. This is but one quarter, perhaps, of the length of the focal length of the Yerkes lens, and the length of the tube of the telescope would be shortened in proportion, and of course the weight and cost of all the settings would be much less.

"All the lenses of the composite lens are to be so set as to focus upon the same point, and there the eyepieces would be used.

"Mr. Gothmann says he has found a cement in which the small lenses can be set to form them into the big one, which expands and contracts with exact evenness with the glass under changes of temperature, and that the cluster of lenses would therefore remain in exact line and focus at all times. The advantage to be derived from big lenses is that they admit more light, and thus enable the image of the object under observation to be magnified more by the eyepieces without at the same time making it too shadowy to be seen by the human eye or caught by the camera plate."

SHOULD STUDENTS USE TOBACCO?

IF the student wishes to increase his weight, height, chest girth, and lung capacity, and presumably, therefore, his general health and his ability to do his work properly, he certainly will not use tobacco, if he heeds *Modern Medicine*, which publishes the following remarks on the use of tobacco in American colleges. It says:

"A crusade against the use of tobacco has recently been started in a number of our American universities. It is a recognized fact that tobacco, when taken into the system in any form, is injurious not only to the physical health, but to the intellectual development as well. The results obtained in schools where the use of tobacco has been discarded are very encouraging, and show clearly the harmful effect which this obnoxious weed has upon the system. It is gratifying to note that some of the best colleges of our country have taken a decided stand against its use by their students. The Boston University has issued an ordinance that those students who are unwilling to forego the use of tobacco while within the precincts of the university will have their fees returned, and their names taken from the books. The Ohio Wesleyan University has made a rule forbidding its students to use tobacco in any form, and other universities have made similar ordinances."

That this opposition to the use of tobacco by the lad who is

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

growing both in body and mind is solidly founded on observation the following facts are held to show:

"In some of the higher educational institutions of this country attempts have been made to obtain statistics as to the effects of tobacco on the academic youth. In 1891 the official physician of Yale published the results of observations on the undergraduates of that university. In a class of one hundred and forty-seven students, he found that in four years seventy-seven who did not use tobacco surpassed the seventy who did use it to the extent of 10.4 per cent. in increase of weight, twenty-four per cent. in increase of height, and 26.7 per cent. in increase of chest girth. The most marked difference was, however, in point of lung capacity, the abstainers showing an average gain of 77.5 per cent. more than smokers or chewers. Among the undergraduates at Amherst it was found that during the four years the abstainers from tobacco gained twenty-four per cent. in weight, thirty-seven per cent. in height, forty-two per cent. in chest girth, and seventy-five per cent. in lung capacity over those who used tobacco."

A SUCCESSFUL KITE ASCENT.

As we quoted recently from *The Scientific American* an account of an unsuccessful attempt by Lieut. H. D. Wise, U. S. Army, to make an ascension with kites at Governor's Island, New York Harbor, it is only fair that we should now give from the same source (January 30) the narrative of his first successful ascent, which is also, if we are to credit our contemporary, the first kite ascension in the United States. Says the paper referred to:

"The lieutenant, assisted by Corporal Lewis and five privates, put up early in the afternoon two kites, one with 90 square feet of cotton surface and the other, at the top of the string, with 20 square feet of surface. Two other kites in tandem, the higher one containing 140 and the lower 160 square feet, were flown immediately afterward, and just as the two strings below the lowest kite in the tandems—each string 150 feet long—were about to be fastened together, the spine of the 90-foot kite broke and the kite was torn to bits in the high southeasterly wind. The lieutenant had another 90-foot kite at hand and had it floated in a moment. To hold the four kites the services of four more soldiers were enlisted, making nine men in all.

"A half-inch manila cord running from a massive iron windlass, made fast to a tree, was bent on to the kite lines, where they had been joined with the aid of an iron ring. To this ring was made fast a block, through which was rove 100 feet of manila rope, to one end of which a boatswain's chair was swung. The lieutenant got into the chair on what he calls the hoisting-line, and two soldiers held the other end of the line, ready to send him aloft when he made the signal. The line on the windlass was let out until the block on the kite strings was about fifty feet above the earth. At that time the wind was blowing about fifteen miles an hour, but it diminished rapidly, and for five minutes the lieutenant was just barely lifted and lowered alternately by the sagging of the lines. At about four o'clock the wind became quite brisk from the southeast and lifted the lieutenant about five feet clear of the ground. He gave the signal to the soldiers to hoist away, and they did so with a will, carrying him up to the block.

"The wind died down again at this time, and the line sagged so much that the lieutenant came down to within about twenty feet of the ground. He ordered the soldiers to lower away again, and he came to earth once more. The wind was acquiring a good deal more force, and the lieutenant remained in the chair and again signaled the men to haul on the hoisting-rope. This time the kite strings were taut; they sagged only a foot or so even after the lieutenant had been hauled up to the block. He was then forty-two feet from the ground. The oscillation of the swing was slight, and he did not feel uncomfortable. He was a little above the eaves of the officers' quarters near by. He might have gone higher, but he did not think it essential, as he had demonstrated the practicability of his idea.

"Lieutenant Wise has some sixty kites of various forms, and he is thoroughly convinced that kites may be put to many practical uses. Their portability and their ability to stand a hard gale which would destroy a balloon are all in their favor. Lieutenant Wise now enjoys the distinction of being the third man to be raised to a considerable distance in the air by kites, the others being Lawrence Hargraves, of Australia, who ascended forty feet, and Captain H. Baden Powell, who ascended one hundred feet in England."

THE PROPOSED GOVERNMENT DEPARTMENT OF SCIENCE.

While the proposal to consolidate all the scientific bureaus of the national Government into a single department has met with general approval among scientific men, if not among politicians, there is an occasional voice of dissent. Among these a correspondent who writes to *Science* (January 22) under the name of "Washingtonian," presents very fairly some considerations that seem to him to oppose such a course. He says:

"I take it that the object of a scientific bureau is to gather, digest, and disseminate facts in regard to matters with which it is officially charged. If this work is done promptly, efficiently, and accurately, at a reasonable cost, the bureau justifies its existence, and not otherwise. It is of no consequence whatever to the bureau and its work whether it is attached to one department or another, or to none, if the bureau is conducted by a competent person on scientific principles, and with a view simply to getting the best possible results. The origin and success of our scientific bureaus has been due, as Dr. Dabney points out, to the fact that they are, in the main, the crystallized result of individual effort exerted in a particular field and with the object of attaining certain definite ends.

"The men to whom we owe our best scientific agencies under Government worked, and often gave their lives prematurely, not to get offices, or titles, or salaries, or to add a new name to the lists of bureaus in the blue books, but to promote research and benefit the nation by its results. This, too, has been the object of their successors in conscientious devotion. The danger and difficulty which has threatened the bureaus, and never more than at the present time, has been the intrusion of politics or personal interest in appointments, and the stifling of individual initiative by an excess of red tape, imposed generally in good faith by Congress with the idea of preventing abuses."

The correspondent is of the opinion that the duplication of work by various bureaus, on which the advocates of the scheme lay so much stress, is apparent rather than real. Different kinds of work are often called by the same name, when in reality each has its own scope and aim.

"In short," he says, "the laboratory is a tool in the hands of the bureau, which can be directed to exactly the work which is required without delay, interruption or interference. This promotes efficiency and the progress of science."

Replying to the argument that an unfriendly secretary, under the present system, might hinder or wreck the entire work of a bureau, he points out that the proposed change would only increase this danger. He says:

"The head of the proposed department is to be a Cabinet officer, and hence necessarily changed with the changes of administration. It follows that he will be more or less of a politician and his appointment obtained by political methods. Having no other executive duties, and it being impossible that he should have a working knowledge of all the scientific branches under his control, the tendency to meddle and modify would be almost irresistible. The directors of the several bureaus, instead of attending to their business, would have to occupy themselves in protecting it against ill-advised interference."

As a "horrible example" of what we might expect under the proposed system he brings up the government printing-office, which he describes in the following terms—by no means calculated to reassure the hesitating advocate of the new department:

"We have in the government printing-office a brilliant example of the effects of consolidation, where it takes six months to a year to get a scientific book printed, and there is no responsibility

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

whatever to the department, whose work is entirely at the mercy of the public printer, who knows no superior and does as he likes. Those who have had experience with his office do not desire any further consolidations of the same kind."

New Electrical Effects in the Theater.—Theatrical managers have not been slow to take advantage of the opportunities offered by the electric light for novel and startling scenic effect, but all those to which we are accustomed seem to have been eclipsed in a recent spectacular piece played at the Empire Palace Theater, London, if we are to credit the following description quoted by *Electricity* from an unnamed English contemporary. It says: "There are some novel effects carried out in the ballet of 'Monte Cristo' which are worth notice. By means of specially designed lamps there is an illuminated waterfall in the second act, but the main display is in the cave scene. Here there are, firstly, a set of 108 pendant lanterns representing gems of different colors, each of which is composed of several lamps, over 600 being in operation. But the main novelty is in the production of electrical effects on the dresses and properties of 24 coryphees and 10 men dancers, each of whom carries an average of 100 miniature improved electric lamps specially shaped to suit the designs of the dresses. The interesting feature of this is that since it would be impossible to light such a number of lamps by means of current produced, as has been done heretofore, from accumulator cells carried by the dancers, special means were devised by Mr. Fanta by which the dancers' dresses are put in direct contact with the current from the mains of the Metropolitan Supply Company, but reduced to such a voltage that all danger of shock is avoided. This is done by a carpet or stage cloth, by means of which the current is conveyed to the shoes of the dancers or to wands carried by them, and the effect when a line of dancers breaks into sudden light is very striking. In the 'Apotheosis' of the first act the combination of miniature lamps (over 7,000 in number) is made to represent a diamond throne, and jewelry in the form of crescents, tiaras, pearl festoons, lovers' bows, stars, crowns, etc.; the lamps in this case being constructed on the model of cut diamonds and round or oval pearls, and, finally, the whole number of 34 dancers with illuminated dresses are grouped in the background after having performed their dances unimpeded."

Luminous Photographs.—These photographs, according to J. A. Randall in an article on "The Magic and Mystery of Photography," published in *The American Journal of Photography*, January, were first introduced at a ball in Vienna, where programs were decorated with a luminous picture representing an alchemist at work. "There are several ways of making luminous photographs, the simplest being that of W. B. Woodbury. A sheet of cardboard is coated with a luminous paint and exposed to light under a glass positive or transparency. On removing the cardboard to a dark room a striking and brilliant phosphorescent image is seen, with all the gradations of the positive. The effect may also be produced by arranging a series of glass tubes, containing a phosphorescent substance, behind a thin glass positive; on exposure to light the luminosity of the tubes will shine through the positive in proportion to its density. When viewed in the dark, a glowing image is the result. Another method, which can be applied to an ordinary print on thin paper, is as follows: Take a sheet of cardboard, and spread over it as evenly as possible a thin coating of starch paste; when still tacky dust over it an even layer of powdered calcium or barium sulfid, rubbing it well over with a brush to make it adhere in every part. Then take the print, which should be light, and fixed and toned as usual, and saturate it with a mixture of castor oil and oil of turpentine, taking off all excess with a clean rag. The print, thus made semitransparent, is next pasted upon the prepared cardboard, and the whole well dried before the fire. A print thus prepared, when exposed to light, receives the rays on the phosphorescent sulfid beneath, which becomes luminous in proportion to the absorption which has taken place; it is therefore luminous in the dark by the light transmitted. A silver print is soon destroyed by this process, for the sulfid attacks the image; it can be applied to the carbon or other processes not having silver as a basis. Moonlight pictures and landscapes give the most striking effects as luminous photographs."

Use of X Rays in the Study of Fossils.—"Dr. Lemoine," says *La Nature*, "whose paleontological discoveries have won him fame because they bear upon the most ancient known mammals, those of the lower Eocene strata of the environs of Reims, has applied the X rays to the study of fossil remains. The photographs were made in the laboratory of Dr. Rény at the medical school, with the assistance of M. Contremoulins. M. Gaudry exhibits in the author's behalf some truly admirable prints, notable both for clearness of outline and for the way in which they show planes of different depth, as well as for the facility they offer for the examination of all the interior details—the structure of the bones, the nutrient passages, and the crowns and roots of the teeth. An examination of these photographs shows that it is now possible to study the cerebral cavities in an intact skull, and to observe the two superposed dentitions in jaws whose bony walls remain entire. The special source of bony fragments—whether from birds of spongy tissue, reptiles of compact tissue, the vertebræ of fishes, or the bones of mammals—is perceived at once on examination of the structure. The shells of fossils lend themselves equally well to this kind of experiment; the shape appearing with marvelous clearness."—*Translated for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

SCIENCE BREVITIES.

A FEW of the uses of fruits are summarized by Arthur Elliott in *The Dietetic and Hygienic Gazette* as follows: "(1) To furnish variety to the diet: (2) to relieve thirst and introduce water into the system; (3) to furnish nutriment; (4) to supply organic salts essential to proper nutrition; (5) to stimulate the kidneys; (6) to act as laxatives; (7) to stimulate and improve appetite and digestion; (8) to act as antiscorbutics."

ICE-BAGS FROM BICYCLE TIRES.—"Recently," writes Dr. G. H. Stover to *The Medical Record*, from Eaton, Colo., "having occasion to apply an ice-bag to a limited area of the face, and not being near a supply-house, I had the patient's husband make a bag from a section of an old inner tube of a bicycle tire. One end was sealed with bicycle cement and after the cracked ice was put in the other end was folded over and encircled by a cord. This plan could be used in making ice-bags for the face, mastoid, larynx, spine, groin, or in fact for any part where the application of ice to a limited area is desired. Again is 'the bicycle in therapeutics' in evidence."

AMERICAN MACHINERY FOR GERMAN STEAMERS.—The huge liner *Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse*, now building at Stettin, which, with its sister ship, will be the largest vessels afloat, is equipped with Blake pumping-engines, made in this country. Of this fact *Engineering*, London, speaks somewhat enviously as follows: "Altho the building of these two fine steamers . . . will be a gain to civilization at large . . . it would be hypocritical to deny that we would rather have seen the largest ocean liners in the world produced in British yards. Failing that, however, it would have been a source of satisfaction to us had the German builders come to us for the auxiliary machinery not made in their own country, in place of going across the Atlantic for so important a part of the equipment as the whole of the pumping installation."

DESPATCHES from London to the daily press state that Prof. William Crookes, the eminent English chemist, in his recent presidential address before the Society for Psychical Research, essayed a scientific theory of thought-transference and "suggested that it was quite conceivable that the intense thought concentrated by one person upon another, with whom he is in close sympathy, should induce a telepathic chain along which brain-waves should go straight to their goal without loss of energy due to distance. Such speculation was, he admitted, new and strange to science. It was at present strictly provisional, but he was bold enough to make it, and the time might come when it could be submitted to experimental tests." Going on to speak of the spiritual body, he protested against the view that it need in any way resemble the material body, which corresponds only to a material environment. He said that his idea of spiritual bodies made them "centers of intellect, with will, energy, and power, each center retaining the individuality and persistence of self and memory, and each mutually penetrable, while at the same time permeating what we call space." Professor Crookes has been an advocate of so-called "spiritualism" for many years.

DR. ROUX and Dr. Behring, the discoverers of the vaccine against diphtheritis, have been decorated. The French Government has made Dr. Behring a Knight of the Legion of Honor, and Dr. Roux has been decorated with the Order of Merit by the German Emperor. Asked why he accepted the honor conferred upon him, the Frenchman replied: "Pasteur refused to accept a decoration from the hands of the Emperor, but he had reasons which I can not bring forward. Pasteur remembered 1870, I do not. Besides what is justifiable in a Pasteur, who was in the front rank of scientists, would be an act of unwarranted rudeness on my part."

THE above note reminds us that decorations are sometimes conferred upon persons who least expect them. When Alexander III. of Russia was traveling through Austria, a conductor boarded the Imperial train to exchange a few words with a fellow employee. The train suddenly started. The conductor in charge found the unexpected visitor, and wrote his name on a slip of paper, intending to report him. Shortly after the adjutant of the Emperor demanded the name of the men employed on the train. Somehow the slip on which the name of the delinquent was written got among the others, and, to his astonishment, he was awarded a Russian decoration instead of punishment.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

THE RELIGIOUS WORLD.

PRESENT STATUS OF BIBLICAL CRITICISM.

THE modern phase of biblical criticism has developed into an international discussion in which all the Protestant lands are participating. Just how far matters have progressed in this respect in Germany, the fatherland of the movement, can be gleaned from the fact that in all the Protestant theological faculties of the twenty universities of that country, there is not a single representative of the older views and traditional teachings of the church in reference to the Mosaic origin of the Pentateuch, the integrity of Isaiah, and questions of this kind. In an article by the versatile Professor Zöckler, of Greifswald (*Beweis des Glaubens*, No. 12), we have an interesting bird's-eye view of the present tendency of this criticism. In substance this savant and acknowledged authority says this:

The struggle in the department of Old-Testament biblical criticism is raging now more hotly than ever before. In both the antagonistic camps, the liberal or advanced and the conservative, scholars have in recent times been drawing the practical conclusions of modern criticism in so far as they affect the church and her teachings. The contrast between the two schools has as a consequence become decidedly more sharp and bitter, and the interest in the struggle is being aroused also in circles not directly engaged in the controversy. Outsiders, too, are beginning to understand and to appreciate the great issues that are at stake, namely, the question as to a new Marcionism which practically removes from the sacred books of the canon the Old Testament as the basis of revealed religion and the historic foundation of the faith upon which the church has stood for more than eighteen hundred years. In the church at large the necessary and destructive consequences of the critical teachings of the Wellhausen-Kuenen school are now being grasped; and what began as a Pentateuchal controversy twenty years ago within the limits of scholastic circles has now become a contest of radical criticism covering the entire Old Testament and a question of principle for the life of the church.

In substance the teachings of the newer school as now advocated are the following: almost the entire Old-Testament literature, and in particular the Psalms, really originated in post-exilic times, the oldest book in the entire codex being Hosea; the law is not the beginning but the end of the literary and religious development in Israel; being, in reality, little but the dregs of prophecy, the traditional conception of Israel's history being thus literally turned upside down. It is around these positions that the battle of criticism is carried on, while the conclusions resulting in reference to the origin and character of the religion described in the Old Testament is really the question as to the natural or supernatural source of this religion and its history. Conservative defenders of traditional views insist that the liberal views are nothing but naturalism, "a religion of the era of Darwin." On the other hand, the liberals maintain that only according to their reconstruction and scheme can the religion of the Old Testament and its growth be intelligently understood as a phenomenon of history. In the conservative ranks renewed emphasis is being laid on the position of Christ and the apostles with reference to the Old Testament, its canonical authority, its historical character and inspiration. Apologists have been making excellent use of this argument. The evident disagreement between the position of Christ and that of modern critics in reference to the Old Testament and the Scriptures in general, has worried and perplexed these critics not a little, and has led to many devices aiming to overthrow this argument, which, however, only succeed in the degree in which the divine character of Christ is ignored or denied.

How determined the battle is can be seen from the fact that the leaders in the fight, the Germans, have done in this case what they otherwise never do, namely, call to their assistance the scholars of other lands, as many as they can find. Both the liberals and the conservatives have translated a large number of books of foreign authors, notably English, French, and Dutch. Especially is the list of such works in favor of new views a large one, including the researches of Kuenen, Wildeboer, Reuss, Robertson Smith, Driver, and others. The conservatives are not so fortunate, having but few acknowledged authorities whom they can translate into German. In fact, of foreign authors there is but one, and he is a scholar of prime standing, Professor Green, of Princeton University, who amply deserves the title of the "Hengstenberg of America." His works, as also that of the recently deceased Chicago professor, Bissell, are masterpieces of conservative biblical criticism.

In Germany itself the protagonists of the old views of the church are found not in the ranks of the university men, but in those of the ministry. In addition to such men as Rohnert, Kölling, and some other defenders of verbal inspiration, special prominence must be assigned to Dr. Adolf Zahn, of Stuttgart, who last winter braved the lion in his den, and went to the seat of the University, Tübingen, to deliver lectures on biblical criticism in defense of the old views and directing his attacks on the positions taken by the University professors themselves. He is the sharpest and most decided conservative biblical critic in the Fatherland.

DR. PIERSON'S WARNING ABOUT MISSIONS.

THE editors of some of the religious papers continue to express their dissent from the views of Rev. Dr. A. T. Pierson concerning the dark outlook for missions as stated by him in *The Missionary Review of the World* for January (see LITERARY DIGEST, January 16, p. 338). Thus *The Watchman* (Baptist, Boston) speaks its mind as follows:

"The statement of Dr. A. T. Pierson that 'at no time during the half-century now closing have missions to the heathen been at greater peril of utter collapse' is utterly extravagant. Dr. Pierson should have more faith and be willing to interpret the facts of current history without reference to his pet conviction that the world is becoming worse and worse. We agree perfectly with the brave words of *The United Presbyterian* that there has not been at any time a brighter outlook for foreign missions than at the present time. This conviction is based on the number engaged in the mission work, and their spirit, on the number offering themselves to enter it, on the condition of the missions, on the great results already attained, directly in the conversion of multitudes and the establishment of Christian institutions, and indirectly in the general elevation of the standard of intelligence and morals, in the countries in which they labor, and on the rising tide of missionary spirit in every part of the Christian church. To suppose that Christian missions will be driven out of Turkey, China, and Japan, as the results of combinations in the near future, is to play on the fears of the people. There is a shortage in the contributions for the present, but that is only temporary. We are now at a stage of work which demands new methods and larger measures, and therefore great wisdom, but the wisdom is promised of God, and the fact that we stand at the present stage of the work is a pledge that the grace of God will be continued, and that He will now, as He always has done, make the political changes of the world open up new doors for His messengers. No, the argument is, not to our fears, but to our confident faith."

The Examiner (Baptist, New York) takes a somewhat different view of the matter, tho it does not entirely agree with Dr. Pierson. It says that while it has "the highest regard for Dr. Pierson's missionary enthusiasm and his large knowledge of facts," it can not but believe that his statement as to the threatened collapse is extreme. *The Examiner* then says:

"It is true that there is, on the part of some of our missionary societies, a falling-off in receipts. The American Board (Congregational) has experienced a decrease in the past three months of $25,772; but of this amount $15,000 has been a decrease in legacies. Legacies are an uncertain factor, and a temporary decrease in them can not be regarded as indicating a decadence of interest. The Missionary Union shows a decrease in total receipts for the first nine months of the current year, up to January 1, of $71,000, but this decrease is owing entirely to the falling off of legacies. The legacies, which in 1895 were very large, fell from $142,257 to $30,923, a decrease of $111,333. The donations from

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

the living during this period have increased from $73,027 to $112,713.

"While we can not see in the facts any reason to anticipate a 'collapse,' they clearly indicate the necessity for increased interest and enterprise and self-denial. If the gifts of the dead have decreased, the gifts from the living should be redoubled."

DR. RAINSFORD ON EXTRAVAGANT DISPLAY.

THE religious press, as well as the secular, is discussing the utterances of Rev. Dr. William S. Rainsford in a recent sermon on the sin and folly of extravagant displays of wealth, especially in times like these. And among the religious as among the secular journals difference of opinion is found to exist. Thus *The Evangelist* (New York) speaks approvingly of Dr. Rainsford's position. After mentioning the number of wealthy men who have used their riches for the support and endowment of charitable institutions and other noble purposes, *The Evangelist* says:

"But it is not against such men that Dr. Rainsford directs his rebuke. It is not wealth in itself, but the ostentation of wealth—the attempt to 'show off,' to attract attention, to be talked about, that is offensive to good taste and to Christian morality. When a man tries to make a show of his riches, in building a house that would do for a palace of Queen Victoria, it does seem a little out of place in this democratic country. Or when a man attempts any sort of display that *seems* to be intended, and *is* intended, to attract the awe and wonder of the gaping multitude, we can not help looking at him as we did at Jim Fisk when he rode down the Fifth Avenue in his grand turnout with four horses, looking around with an air of greatness, as if he were Pharaoh in his chariot! Any such display as this is not only un-American, but vulgar in the extreme, at the same time that it is fitted, as Dr. Rainsford showed, to stir up a very bitter feeling among the poor of the city, at a time when they have not food to put in the mouths of their starving children, or garments to keep them from the winter's cold."

Dr. Rainsford also finds a defendant in *The Northwestern Christian Advocate* (Chicago). After considering various points raised in the discussion, it says:

"While a New York clergyman condemns the entertainment that costs a third of a million, the poor need bread. It may be true that 'saloons rob the poor, many poor are shiftless and thriftless, and that he who does not work therefore shall not eat,' but it remains that some poor are starving in American cities. Some one has said that that class is subdivided into three—'the Lord's poor, the devil's poor, and poor devils.' The quip may satisfy the selfish who keep their money in their undiscriminating pockets, but worthy, unfortunate, and deserving men do fail to get help.

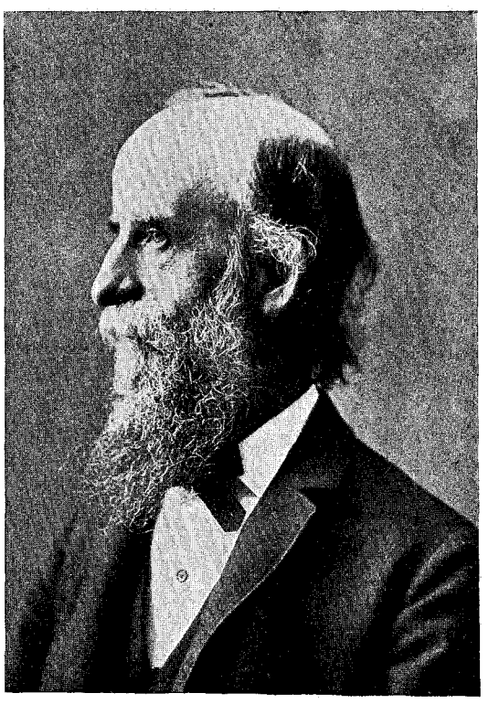
"This country does not know much about 'bread riots.' Our police and state troops keep the peace, and must do so, but the disposition to discontent may be fed by vulgar and heartless people who flaunt their wealth and aid to fire conflagrations by desperate people who do not understand why things are distributed so unevenly. It is not valid to say that even such 'prodigal expenditure by the rich itself distributes wealth, since materials and work must be paid for.' The suffering and discontented are influenced by the spirit and instincts of the rich. In this instance the expenditure of $100,000 in genuine charity would tend to mend the breach between the poor and the rich, and contribute materials out of which just men would weigh the valid claims of social precedence."

Among the religious papers taking a contrary view of the situation is *The Jewish Messenger* (New York). It says:

"At intervals some clergyman or other platform speaker inveighs against the extravagance of the rich, and to-day the announcement of a showy ball at the house of some wealthy family is made the text for the usual tirade. So long as the rich spend their own money and spend it among the tradesmen of this country, we think they deserve thanks for putting money into circulation rather than unfavorable criticism. If the speakers would at times talk about the wastefulness of the poor, with their showy weddings and funerals, they might be serving some purpose, as every instance of extravagance on the part of a poor family means running into debt or drawing upon scanty savings. This is certainly a time for economy, but not for mistaken economy. Were it not for the fashionable expenditures of rich people thousands of our tradesmen and operatives would be suffering. Let our clergymen strike nearer home when they would berate rich people of other parishes for giving work to deserving classes."

DR. LYMAN ABBOTT AND THE STORY OF JONAH.

REV. DR. LYMAN ABBOTT'S series of sermons on "The Bible as Literature," in the Plymouth pulpit (Congregational), Brooklyn, has been arousing considerable feeling both within and without his own denomination. This feeling seems



DR LYMAN ABBOTT.

to have culminated over Dr. Abbott's treatment, January 24, of the Book of Jonah. Some of the daily papers had sensational accounts of the sermon and of the merriment with which it was received. On the Wednesday following, the Manhattan Association of Congregational Ministers, after some animated discussion, passed the following resolution by a vote of 20 to 6:

"In view of certain recent and current public utterances from a prominent Congregational pulpit in this city concerning the Bible, which are being widely disseminated by the press, we, the members of the Manhattan Association of Congregational Ministers, fearing lest our silence be accepted by the uninformed as an indorsement of these views, do declare our emphatic dissent from such handling of the Holy Scriptures, and deplore the probable effect of such teachings."

Tho Dr. Abbott's name is not mentioned in the resolution, the discussion showed clearly that the reference was to him. Dr. Abbott himself was not present, not being a member of the association. As his sermons had, however, been published in full in the Brooklyn *Eagle*, it was not deemed improper by the members to take the action above, which, as one of the ministers stated, was not an arraignment of the man, but of his views.

In *The Outlook* last week, February 6, Dr. Abbott's paper, reference to the subject is made in an editorial, giving his views on Jonah, and in the news department in reference to the

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

newspaper reports and the action of the association. We quote what is said in correction of the reports:

"The subject of the sermon was not 'Jonah and the Whale,' but a survey of the Books of Jonah, Esther, and Daniel; nor was the sermon greeted with 'unrestrained laughter'; nor did Dr. Abbott compare the Book of Jonah to the 'Pickwick Papers.' What he did say was that a well-known American Congregational clergyman, the Rev. Charles Caverno, had not inaptly described the satire of the Book of Jonah as being, in quality, like the satire of Lowell's 'Biglow Papers.' The congregation received the sermon, as it was given, in a reverent spirit."

The following reference is made to the action of the association:

"As the resolution does not state the respects in which those who voted for it dissent from these views of the Bible, it is impossible to pass any critical judgment upon their dissent, but it probably indicates that at least the gentlemen who advocated the resolution of censure upon Dr. Abbott, including the Rev. Drs. A. J. F. Behrends, A. J. Lyman, Thomas B. McLeod, and R. R. Meredith, do not sympathize with the view of the date, authorship, and significance of the books of the Bible entertained by such scholars as Ewald and Wellhausen in Germany; Driver, Cheyne, Robertson Smith, Dean Stanley, and Dean Farrar in England; Professor Briggs of Union, Professor Moore of Andover, Professor Schmidt of Cornell, Professor Bacon of Yale, and Prof. Henry P. Smith, late of Lane Seminary, in this country. Or else they do not think such views, even if correct, should be given to the laity in popular discourse."

In his editorial on the subject of Jonah, which is a summary of the views expressed in his sermon, Dr. Abbott insists that there is no irreverence whatever in treating the book as "a satire, conceived in the spirit of Oriental imagination, and depending for its value on the lesson of which it is a vehicle." He sees in the story "a satire on the narrowness of certain Judaistic teachers of the second or third century before Christ, and an exposition, in contrast, of the 'wideness of God's mercy, like the wideness of the sea.'" He refers to Christ's words as reported in Matthew xii. 40 ("For as Jonah was three days and three nights in the whale's belly," etc.), and sets forth three reasons why he considers this passage an addition to Christ's words made either by Matthew or some early copyist:

"(1) The Ninevites knew nothing, so far as the history indicates, of Jonah's sea experiences; it was at his *preaching*, as Christ Himself elsewhere says, that they repented; (2) Christ was not three days and three nights in the heart of the earth, but one day and two nights; (3) and, finally, the very gist of Christ's reply, which was a refusal to give the Pharisees any sign, is set aside by the supposition that He promised them the greatest of all signs—His own resurrection. This sign was given later, but not to them; He appeared only to His own disciples."

He then reviews the events described in the book, the passage which excited merriment in the congregation being as follows:

"A great fish which Jehovah has especially prepared swallows the prophet. He rejoices in the refuge thus providentially prepared, and composes in the belly of the great fish, not a prayer for escape, but a psalm of thanksgiving for the already vouchsafed deliverance."

After finishing the paraphrase of the story, Dr. Abbott says:

"This is, in brief, the story of Jonah. Such scholars as Ewald and Driver regard it as fiction, not because of the miracle of the great fish. That is not a greater miracle than others, not so great as some. But, in the whole scope and spirit and structure of the story, this book reads to these scholars like a product, not merely of imagination but of Oriental imagination, not merely like a satire but almost like a caricature. Outside of ecclesiastical circles this story invariably produces a smile. Might not this suggest that it was intended by the author to produce a smile? that he wrote it to smite with ridicule that narrowness of spirit, that religious provincialism, which is more amenable to ridicule than to any other weapon? That a prophet of Jehovah should think to escape from his God by fleeing from the province of Palestine is the first point in this satire; that he who would not preach to pagans is compelled to mingle his prayer with pagans is a second satire; that pagan sailors should do their utmost to save a prophet of Jehovah from the consequence of his own misdoing is a third satire; that he should be angry with the Lord because the Lord is gracious to Nineveh is a fourth satire; that he should care for his gourd and himself, and not for Nineveh and its thousands of inhabitants, is a fifth satire. And over against this picture of ecclesiastical narrowness is set the portrayal of God—who saves the sailors, saves Jonah, saves Nineveh, and compels even this provincial prophet to declare of Him that He is 'a gracious God, and merciful, slow to anger, and of great kindness, and repentest him of the evil.'"

But little has been said on the subject in the religious journals, as we go to press; but *The Eagle* publishes a carefully worded interview with Rev. Dr. A. J. F. Behrends, pastor of one of the largest Congregational churches in Brooklyn, reviewing Dr. Abbott's utterances, not only in the sermon above referred to, but as well in those preceding it, one of which, on Genesis, was quoted from at some length in these columns January 2. We quote from Dr. Behrends's utterances:

"Dr. Abbott speaks of many things as settled by the verdict of modern biblical scholarship which have been in controversy for many years, and upon which opinions are still divided. In fact, Kuenen himself, one of the most radical critics, confessed that 'the books of Moses did not furnish a sufficient number of fixed points, and left room for great differences of opinion' as to the method and the time of their composition. A dozen years ago Professor Briggs maintained the documentary hypothesis of the Pentateuch and the existence of three separate codes in its legislation, but he argued for the combining of the documents by the hands of Moses, for the Mosaic authorship of Deuteronomy, and for the early combination of the Levitical codes. No one will pretend that any new evidence has been discovered since then. In fact, such Oriental scholars as Professor Sayce insist that the evidence compels a retreat on the part of the critics. Even so simple a matter as the claim that Genesis contains two accounts of the creation, and that the story of Joseph is a mosaic, does not command the assent of all competent scholars, and is denied by many. An article in the January number of *The Homiletic Review*, by Professor Green, of Princeton [see LITERARY DIGEST, January 2] shows the arbitrariness and the flimsiness of the claim. And the claim becomes more and more tenuous as the criticism advances from these early chapters to later chapters and to succeeding books. The process becomes hopelessly entangling and bewildering.

"With no prejudices against literary criticism, the arguments do not produce positive conviction. It is the utmost stretch of charity to enter the Scotch verdict, 'Not proven.' . . .

"Sweeping, positive statements are not warranted by the evidence, and when the pulpit ventures upon their popular discussion we have a right to ask that there be no distortion of the real situation. Many of these questions are exceedingly delicate and difficult, where the evidence is various, contradictory, and balancing, and where possibilities and probabilities are the utmost that can be reached. Nor should it be forgotten that the revolutionary criticism is absolutely without the support of external evidence. The present canon of the Old Testament can be traced back at least twenty-one hundred years. That evidence must be broken and discredited, and for that tremendous task there is absolutely no historical evidence available. In fact, the archeological discoveries of the last few decades have most surprisingly confirmed the historical accuracy of some of the earliest narratives in Genesis, and the old assumption that men did not know how to write two thousand years before Christ has been exploded. The bricks and the monuments are crying out against the literary critics. The traditional view is in possession of all the external evidence.

"The revolutionary view relies wholly upon the internal evidence, wrested from the books themselves by literary dissection, by the discovery of differences of style and theological attitude, by declaring some words and forms to be new and others to be old, and by magnifying apparent discrepancies to the utter neglect of the deeper unity and continuity of the narrative. . . . For myself, at least, I have not been shaken in my faith that the Scriptures contain a true historical record of divine revelation in its great and general outlines. And as to the Pentateuch, in partic-

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

ular, I believe the evidence to be massive and overwhelming that it is substantially, in its present form, of Mosaic origin and authorship. There is vastly more of it which bears the personal impress of the great Hebrew lawgiver than can be traced with any degree of reasonable certainty to later hands. Glosses there may be, occasional insertions and additions, but even in its present literary form, the conspicuous unity and continuity of the narrative have refused to yield to the analysis of critics who insist upon regarding it as a mosaic, the like of which can not be produced from the archives of the world's literature. A glance at a polychromatic edition of Genesis is enough to startle one. It presents a literary anomaly making fully as great a draft upon one's faith as the literal interpretation of the Jonah's story. The debate is an old one. The documentary, the fragmentary, the supplementary, the crystallization theories have sharply contended for the mastery, and at the end of a hundred years no critic assumes yet to have spoken the final word."

Rev. Samuel Eliot, of the First Unitarian Church of Brooklyn, criticizes Dr. Abbott from a different standpoint. He personally agrees with Dr. Abbott and honors him for his insight and candor, but does not think he is justified, as a Congregational minister, in an effort to overthrow doctrines for which Congregationalism has always stood. He says:

"I can not help thinking that straightforward methods demand that the men of the liberal orthodoxy no longer remain within the orthodox church. They are in a false position, opening the gates of the citadel to all forms of new thought, while apparently defending it. Having really broken with the old tradition, they ought to be brave enough to break also with the old associations. A position outside of the orthodoxy to which they still outwardly conform would vastly increase their power for good, improve their reputation for honesty, and make them worthier champions of the truth that makes men free. I think that unconscious insincerity in church connections is one of the most serious perils of the Christian Church. The pressing need of our time is absolute intellectual honesty that uses no ambiguous phrases, that makes no mental reservations, but dares to think freely and to speak openly. Having frankly outgrown the dogmas of the old theology, is my dear friend and neighbor, Dr. Abbott, justified in remaining within an organization which still nominally supports the declarations of the ancient creeds? I have not the slightest sympathy with bigotry or heresy-hunting. Old-fashioned orthodoxy seems to me a monster intellectual error, but this modern liberal orthodoxy may contain a moral error. Therefore I believe that the ministers of the Manhattan Association are honorable and consistent in the action taken by them at their meeting yesterday."

The Christian Advocate (New York, Meth. Episc.) had in its issue of January 20 a double-leaded editorial on "The Personal Equation," which contained the following:

"Dr. Lyman Abbott's lectures on the Bible are creating much interest and some excitement. In all that he writes or says, several qualities of the first importance appear: an excellent style, neither too diffuse nor too concise, colloquial, but dignified, never descending to slang. As to matter, there is much information; but when he writes or speaks on religious doctrine there is a delightful vagueness, reminding one of a panorama of castles and mountains on elevated heights, across which iridescent clouds are being driven by the summer breeze. He advances, retreats, modifies, advances again, here emphasizing and there ignoring passages of Scripture, until the result is a system of tentative theories which for the want of a suitable expression we will venture to call Lyman-Abbottized Christianity.

"On evolution and the higher criticism the genial confidence with which he asserts conjectural hypotheses as absolute certainties, without taking the trouble to adduce the grounds for his conclusions, is so remarkable, taken in connection with his frank avowal made some years ago, in substance, that he did not know what he would believe in a few weeks or months, or even the next day, upon the same subject, as to be amusing.

"Seers in the realm of sentiment perceive, but do not reason. Often what they utter contains th substance of the highest reason. In logic every step forward is authorized by the preceding. Lyman Abbott differs from the seer in that he throws much of his matter into the verbal forms of logic. He differs from the logician in that he spurns the restriction of ordinary reasoning, and from the philosopher in that he gives too loose rein to his imagination. How much further he will go in the line which he is pursuing it is impossible for him or any one else to forecast, but it is quite obvious that the elements of his power are not those of the apostles or of the founders of the great evangelical denominations, or of any of those preachers who have been eminently successful in aggressive spiritual work and the transformation of communities into ceaseless propagandists of the Gospel. Nor does there seem any reason to believe that if his methods had been employed by them, Christianity would ever have become an established religion."

The Independent (undenom.) refers to the same subject. It speaks of theology as a progressive science, the extent of whose progress is necessarily a question of science, not of religion, and to be settled by intellectual processes. One's religion can not, it thinks, be disturbed by a truly scientific conclusion on such a subject as the literary origin of the Pentateuch or whether Ruth or Jonah is a history or a sort of old Sabbath-school story. These are questions not of religion but of theological science. It then proceeds as follows:

"The criticisms made of Dr. Abbott's teaching are three. First, that he treats irreverently the cherished beliefs of many Christians as to the Bible. This criticism seems to us just: Whether those beliefs are right or wrong they should not be ridiculed in the pulpit. It is not helpful preaching to try to make the prophet Jonah ridiculous. Second, that he teaches from the pulpit as the final conclusions of scholars theories of the Bible which are yet in the critical crucibles. Here, too, it seems to us that he has gone quite too far. There is no question about the trend of scholars; but the discussion, which ought to go on with all freedom, belongs to the critical review and the professor's chair rather than to the pulpit. Dr. Abbott does right to try to keep informed of the trend, altho he may have neither the time nor the scholarship to work on the questions involved as do Professors Green and Briggs. His knowledge of the trend and of the plausibility of its ideas must affect his preaching; but it is no part of good Christian preaching to hasten to pronounce final conclusions on the nice critical conclusions involved. Third, that his doctrine of religious evolution contradicts and denies supernaturalism. Of that we must acquit him. It is fair to argue that it ought to; but in his own mind and teaching it certainly does not. Dr. Abbott denies that the stories of Daniel and Jonah were ever meant to be taken as historical; and we do not know how much of the Pentateuch account, with its included miracles, he would relegate to useful religious fiction; but we know that he not only holds fully to the great miracle of the Resurrection of our Lord, testified to by a multitude of unimpeached witnesses, but that he also accepts the miraculous birth of Jesus; and he says so, in categorical terms, in the last number of *The Outlook*."

RELIGIOUS NOTES.

The Interior, of Chicago, falls into an astonishing blunder, says the New York *Tribune*, when it says that there is not a hospital in the United States nor anywhere else which was not built by people who believe in the deity of the Lord Jesus Christ. "One of the best hospitals in this city is the Mount Sinai Hospital," adds *The Tribune*, "of which that assertion is certainly not true."

The Living Church (Protestant Episcopal) says: "There seems to be signs of a tendency toward the church on the part of the Welsh which would hardly have been looked for, in view of the allegations of invincible hostility so freely made during the disestablishment movement. A remarkable instance has just occurred. The minister of the Welsh Congregationalists at Penrhiwgaled, in Cardiganshire, the Rev. T. R. Davis, has joined the Church of England, and has brought over his people in a body."

The Methodist Recorder, of Pittsburg, relates the following anecdote, "A Methodist chapel has been built in Buluwayo, the first for the Matabele and built during the war-time. At the dedication of the chapel a tea-meeting was held; tickets two shillings each man, and a Cape 'boy' at the door to sell the tickets. Presently there was an uproar. The women rose in rebellion. Appeal was made to Mr. Eva against the Cape boy, who had taken upon himself to charge each woman who sought admission three shillings for her ticket. Summoned into the presence of the missionary, the Cape boy expounded the situation: 'You see, sir,' it says, 'two shillings each for men,' so I charge women three shillings, because it was a woman who brought sin into the world, and it stands to reason that women ought to pay more than men toward driving it out."

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

FROM FOREIGN LANDS.

THE PLAGUE SCARE IN EUROPE.

BOMBAY the Beautiful has been converted into Bombay the Ghastly. Reuter's agency describes the city as almost dead so far as business is concerned. The official count of nearly four thousand deaths from the plague—by the middle of January—is regarded as ridiculously below the actual number. The vultures on the Tower of Silence are glutted, and tho their number is continually reinforced until they hang as black clouds over the city, they can not devour all the dead Parsees, and the bodies are left to spread the infection. Europeans and Eurasians, flying from the plague, have spread it to Egypt, and Europe is in imminent danger. *The Times of India* declares that fugitives from Bombay are spreading the plague throughout all India. *The Spectator*, London, says:

"There is no sign that the plague is abating in the capital, while there are many signs that the mortality is underestimated, partly through the morbid dislike of the people to interference, and partly through the desire of the ruling classes to keep panic within limits. That panic, which we delight to perceive has not affected the Europeans, is producing ruinous effects. One third of the population are believed to have fled, and have thus not only disorganized industry, but have scattered the seeds of disease through all the villages and cities of western India. If the plague really gets hold of the country population as it once got hold of the country population in the Sonthal Pergunnahs, the mortality will be something frightful. Dr. Cleghorn, a competent expert, has been sent by the Government of India to report; but as yet we hear nothing of the decided sanitary measures which ought in future to protect Bombay."

It is hardly likely that the authorities are sitting still and allowing the plague to spread at pleasure, but the difficulties of combating the disease are probably too great for the resources at their disposal. Meanwhile the European press demand that England should at least close the port of Bombay to commerce. Around the Mediterranean the fear of the plague is great, and fault is freely found with the English administration in India. The *Diario*, Barcelona, remarks that Great Britain seems peculiarly unlucky. Her people never cease to proclaim themselves as the ablest administrators of the world, yet hunger and disease do their worst in British possessions. The *Journal des Débats*, Paris, thinks England should invite Europe to cooperate with her in combating the plague. The *Petit Marseillais*, Marseilles, fears the great southern port of France will be the first to suffer. It says:

"Immediate steps should be taken to increase the capacity of the hospitals. Marseilles has ever been in danger of cholera and plague, and ships coming from India should be carefully watched. We lost nearly half of our population through the plague on a former occasion, and the terrors of the cholera in 1865-66 are still fresh in our memory. The 2,000 beds of our hospitals are hardly sufficient for a population of 145,000, and we have now more than three times that number."

In the German ports a strict quarantine has been ordered for all vessels coming from India. The plague is evidently grist to the mill of the *Hamburger Nachrichten*, Bismarck's organ, which regards the spread of the plague as evidence that Great Britain is not competent to administer her dependencies properly. "If those shopkeepers," says the *Nachrichten*, "continue to spread the plague for the sake of the trade which might suffer if proper measures were taken, and if they can not be prevailed upon to spend adequate funds in combating the disease, then the European powers, including Turkey, must compel England to do her duty." The *Kreuz-Zeitung*, Berlin, hopes that England, whose people think they can afford to claim superiority over other nations, will make an effort to do at least as well as others. The *National Zeitung*, in an article headed "Made in England," says:

"If, as the London *Times* shows, even the residence of the Viceroy of India is not what it should be from a hygienic point of view, what must we expect of the other cities and towns! It is a notorious fact that England, for fear of interfering with trade and shipping, does nothing for health. The French authorities only recently complained of this. English officials are always willing to 'bring the matter to the notice of their Government' and to 'institute an inquiry,' and there it ends. Proud, critical Great Britain threatens the world with an evil which will be known as exclusively 'Made in England.'"

The St. James's Gazette, London, replies that Berlin has certainly no reason to be so violent, as the Berlin authorities have sufficient means to insure safety for their city. "It is," ends the paper, "perfectly idle to pretend that they are threatened with any danger whatever. A city which regarded with contemptuous indifference the cholera in virulent activity on both sides of her can not pretend to be frightened at this present bogey. German agitation on this subject is altogether—made in Germany." The Russian press, chafing under the criticism of the English with regard to Russian collections for famine-stricken India, scores the English authorities in India for their carelessness. "England acts like the dog in the manger," says the *Glasnost*, "she will do nothing herself, and will not allow others to relieve suffering." The *Novoye Vremya* does not see how the plague can be prevented from overrunning the world if England is allowed to do as she pleases. A military cordon should be drawn around the plague district, as is the custom in better administered countries. The *Mirowy Oglosky* says:

"Italy, France, and Austria have taken precautions. Russia must do the same, for history proves that Russia, on account of her close vicinity to the plague spots of the earth, is in greater danger than any other country. Russian physicians should be sent at once to the plague districts to study the character of the disease and to furnish truthful reports. English accounts are not to be depended upon in this respect. England's trade instincts prevent her from adopting the measures necessary for the welfare of humanity at large. The nations of the world should unite to isolate the plague districts."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

MAX NORDAU ON THE FUTURE OF AMERICA.

MAX NORDAU, the author of the much-belabored "Degeneration," has been of late making a special study of American institutions. In an extensive article on the future of America Herr Nordau explains that hatred of Europe is the prime motive in America's social and political development. He predicts that, in accordance with unchanging laws, America will be the headquarters of civilization, and that at no very distant time. The United States, in his opinion, will be an enlarged edition of Great Britain, and he believes that, taken altogether, the Europeans who peopled America were superior to those who were left behind. We condense his remarks from the *Freie Presse*, Vienna:

Those who have eyes to see discover that civilization is getting ready to leave Europe for America, as two and a half millenniums ago it left Asia for Europe. That is why the Cuban insurrection is of such great historical importance. This insurrection has enabled Spain to prove herself possessed of the virility with which experts always credited her. Yet Spain can not retain Cuba forever; she will have to loosen her hold upon the island, if not now, then at some future time, for Cuba is backed by public opinion in America, and Europe is no longer strong enough to ignore America.

America is distinctly unfriendly to Europe. The Americans are emigrants or descendants of emigrants, of men who left their country because they did not find it possible to live in comfort in

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

the land of their birth. The Americans are people descended from men whose character was strong and whose courage high, else they would not have undertaken the voyages across the ocean. These emigrants and their descendants will never forgive Europe that misery forced them to leave their homes. A small number of Americans, scientifically and artistically inclined, still respect Europe. But the majority have only one wish—to become entirely independent of Europe, and to humble her. This wish is embodied in the Monroe doctrine, which is not a doctrine at all, but rather an expression of emotion. America intends to sever all bonds between her and Europe, she wishes to lead a separate existence, intellectually and morally as well as physically. And America will succeed. Already immigration is restricted to a considerable extent, and it will not be long ere the Monroe doctrine is explained to the effect that the enlightened Americans do not choose to mingle with the inferior races of Europe.

The friendship of the United States for Cuba is nothing but an expression of hatred against Europe. The character of the insurgents is well known in the United States, and we know that the North American is not enthusiastically enamored with the colored races. True, the Cubans have written freedom and independence on their colors, but it is well known that they rebel against work and education. Their bravery? They avoid all battles, and let the yellow fever do their work. If they succeed in throwing off the rule of Spain, Cuba will sink to the level of Haiti and Domingo in a generation. Yet the people of the United States assist them to spite Europe, and this makes the insurrection significant.

It is not impossible that a European coalition will be formed against the United States. The success of Europe in such a war is not impossible; even the conquest of the United States by European armies is not improbable. But in the end America will be the winner. The very conquerors will apply the Monroe doctrine to those who remain behind in Europe. The sun of Europe is setting, while the day is breaking in America. The Russian eagle is covering the Old World with its shadow, and the Acropolis of a new race is in course of construction in America. America will introduce Europe's splendid civil-service system, America will produce as great generals and as able officers as those of Europe. America will have orders, titles, and patents of nobility of her own. Perhaps the children of our youngest contemporaries will see the time when the highest distinction that a strong, unbending European may gain will be to obtain admittance to America after a most searching examination as to his qualifications.—*Condensed for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

CANADA AND RECIPROCITY.

OUR neighbors to the north of us wonder what the next President of the United States will do to assist Canadian trade with the United States. The present Canadian Government is pledged to a more liberal tariff policy, but as our own new administration is in favor of Protection, Premier Laurier may have a chance to please both Liberals and Conservatives. He can excuse himself to the former by throwing the blame upon McKinley, and please the Conservative by leaving things as they are. It is, however, thought that McKinley will favor a liberal tariff policy with regard to Canadian trade if Canada can thereby be estranged from the mother country.

Some criticism was passed upon Mr. Charlton, member for North Norfolk, who, during his late stay at Washington, intimated that Canada favored reciprocity, altho it might assist the absorption of the Dominion into the United States. The very mention of such a thing was regarded as disloyal by the Montreal *Gazette*, but the Toronto *Globe* declares that Mr. Charlton was quite justified in making use of our supposed hankering after territory to further reciprocity. *The Globe* thinks Canada can afford to play the part of the philosophic shoemaker, if the United States chooses to act as the quarrelsome wife. "It pleases she," said the shoemaker, "and it don't hurt I." The paper then continues:

"Our national life must have but feeble vitality if it needs a Chinese wall around our shores to keep it from leaking out. Our political condition can only be changed by our own people. Uncle Sam can not steal over here in the dark and 'absorb' us without our being aware of the fact. This business of absorption, indeed, is the scarecrow that Protectionists constantly set up to help to preserve the undue advantages which a privileged few enjoy at the expense of the rest of us. The fact is that, with or without better trade arrangements with the United States, the question of annexation nowhere arises. The future of the Canadian Dominion was never clearer or more sure than it is now, and our Tory friends can not make a bogey-man out of it for party purposes. . . . The Liberal Party will not go to undue lengths to secure a reciprocity treaty. A treaty fair and profitable to both countries can be devised, and unless such a treaty is secured the course of Canada is clear. We will withdraw from the negotiations without loss of a particle of self-respect or dignity. We will not disguise our regrets, but we are a resourceful people, and, having become convinced that the extreme Protectionists are still in the saddle in the United States, we will turn to other quarters to work out our problems of national progress and expansion."

The Herald, Montreal, points out that, whatever his emissary Charlton may have said, Premier Laurier regards reciprocity as a strictly business connection. Americans must try to rid themselves of the idea that Canadians wish to live under the Stars and Stripes. The paper adds:

"If reciprocity is not to be had on terms in keeping with the dignity of the Dominion and conducive to the maintenance of the closest union and the closest sympathy between Canada and the mother country, it will not be had at all. Mr. Laurier's utterance in this regard should serve to dispel the silly suspicion lest his Government in its desire for improved commercial relations with the United States might forget the allegiance that Canada owes the motherland. As a matter of business a sincere attempt to improve the commercial relations of the Dominion and the Republic should be made by the Canadian Government. Should such an attempt be made and should it fail, the people of Canada need no longer reproach themselves. Nor, as Mr. Laurier suggests, need they pause for a day in the working out of their own commercial destiny."

The Toronto *World*, on the other hand, thinks Canada is too hasty. The United States is led to think that the Dominion can not be prosperous without closer trade relations with her more powerful neighbor. *The World* says:

"The repeated assertions of the Liberal papers to the effect that Canada's greatest need is reciprocity with the United States has had, as every one expected it would have, a damaging effect upon Canada's prospects of ever securing reciprocity. Mr. Charlton's peregrinations to Washington are equally prejudicial to the interests of Canada. No wonder *The Commercial Advertiser* exclaims: 'Canada is the suppliant in this matter.' If there ever was a possibility of securing reciprocity with the States the Liberals themselves have destroyed it."

The Monetary Times, Toronto, fears that there is little chance of a tariff that may be called equitable from the Canadian point of view. What the American producer wants, so thinks the paper, is not so much a fair tariff as the right to bleed the public. It quotes some instances as follows:

"United States cotton-growers admit that they can not grow cotton equal in quality to Egyptian, and yet they wish to exclude Egyptian. One witness at Washington said it cost him three times as much to make a certain kind of hose as they are made for in Germany. The natural conclusion would be that Germany, in this particular, has an advantage which it is useless to attempt to rival; but that American labor ought to be exerted in industries in which the United States is not at a disadvantage. In this way both nations, in changing their products, would reap the greatest benefit. The American hose manufacturer did not take this course; he called upon the Government to level up, in the form of duties, in other words to enable him to exact the price of three pairs of hose for one pair."

The Witness, Montreal, is furious about the proposed alien labor law. It says:

"This cowardly proposal is the last efflorescence of protection-

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

ism, which is from beginning to end organized selfishness. If the people who make the things that workers live upon are to be subsidized by law out of the worker's pocket by preventing the worker from buying where he can do so more cheaply, it seems only fair that the worker should be in like manner subsidized out of his employer's pocket by preventing the employer from getting labor where he can get it more cheaply, or else better value for his money. As a system of extorting more than the market value of a commodity, that form of protection which aims to secure to home workers the means of a tolerable living is far less reprehensible than that which seeks to secure the existence of businesses in which the country can not hold its own with foreign lands."

The Witness hopes that Canada will not retaliate, but that the Canadian legislature, instead of fostering industries of hot-house growth, will assist the natural resources of the country in such a manner that foreigners will be anxious to settle in Canada.

Great Britain, still adhering to free trade as a national policy, has no objection to closer business relations between the Dominion and the United States. Thus *The Spectator*, London, says:

"A step toward free trade with the United States is a step toward free trade with England, since any policy which encourages free trade with one power encourages the people of Canada to study the advantages of the free-trade policy generally, and of course with England ultimately as the great apostle of free trade. . . . And for our part we see nothing but good in free commercial intercourse between Canada and the United States. Loyalty to the Queen is a sentiment which can not be undermined by friendly commercial intercourse with the United States. Canada and Australia are not less loyal, but more loyal, to us for being allowed to construct their own tariff at their own pleasure."

But our British cousins deny that it is necessary for the happiness of the inhabitants of this continent to unite them all under the Stars and Stripes, the Union Jack being, in the opinion of Englishmen, just as good a flag to live under. *The Colonies and India*, London, says:

"An impression seems to prevail among Americans that any reciprocal arrangement would be more advantageous to Canada than to the United States, and it is not the fashion for the United States to favor anything which is likely to have such a result. Of course, we believe that the impression is a wrong one, and that any arrangements of the kind suggested would be mutually beneficial. There is not the slightest chance of Canada ever becoming a part of the United States, and the sooner that fact is recognized by the Republic the better it will be for the progress of the continent. The American continent is surely quite large enough for Canada and for the United States. There is also a little feeling of irritation in Canada at the treatment accorded to Canadians who live near the frontier, and cross to the United States in connection with their employment. They are subjected to all sorts of disabilities, and there is a tendency to increase them, while Americans cross over into Canada daily, get employment, and return to their homes in the evening without any difficulties whatever being placed in their way. This state of things is not likely to continue much longer, and if the United States persist in their policy in regard to Canadians public opinion will require similar legislation in Canada against Americans. All these things had much better be avoided, and if our American cousins would generally be a little broader in their views, and pay a little more regard to the interests of others, it would prevent a good deal of irritation among their neighbors."

ON HER DIGNITY.

MISS COLUMBIA, with asperity: "Waal, Mr. Larryer, if yeou really want to propose, don't yeou think it'd be a leetle more delicate tew come 'n' do it yeourself?"

—*The World, Toronto.*

MR. RHODES AND SOUTH AFRICAN AFFAIRS.

THE speech from the Throne with which the Parliamentary session was opened in the beginning of the year contains no allusion to the troubles with the Transvaal. Yet this subject is still dominant in the minds of Englishmen, as the columns of their press show. The approaching inquiry of a parliamentary commission into Mr. Rhodes's doings in South Africa is the most engrossing topic. There is hardly a paper in England that does not praise Mr. Rhodes's energy in adding territory to the British Empire, but his continued allusion to a United South Africa is little to the liking of his countrymen. There is now a suspicion that the enthusiastic receptions accorded to Rhodes in Capetown and elsewhere have been paid for, with the intention of magnifying his importance. *The Westminster Gazette* remarks that Rhodes, according to his own showing, buys up any man that can be bought, hence "news unfavorable to his interests is slow in reaching London. Is the breach between him and his South African followers bridged over?" As a matter of fact, our Amsterdam contemporaries assert that the enthusiastic reception of Mr. Rhodes was everywhere confined to the bands, which played "See the conquering Hero comes," and "A fine old English Gentleman." *The Manchester Guardian* expresses itself to the following effect:

The whole thing was intended for home consumption. Rhodes wishes to intimidate the parliamentary committee by appearing popular in South Africa. He has even threatened to tear South Africa from the British empire if his plans are not followed. Unfortunately for Rhodes, his power in South Africa is based upon the assumption that he is backed up by the British Government. The Cape Colony can not force the Dutch republics to unite with her, and if Rhodes attempts to build up an empire without the help of Great Britain, his South African following will disperse, for the Cape Colony can not prosper without the trade of Johannesburg.

The Scotsman, Edinburgh, thinks Rhodes should be forgiven. He extended British rule in South Africa; that is enough. "He would not be the man who added Rhodesia to the British Crown if he reined himself in by considerations of what was seemly and safe when temptation came to speak and to act forcibly," adds the paper. *The St. James's Gazette* is the most outspoken of all. It says:

"When Mr. Rhodes intimates that he is going to throw himself upon the 'people,' he must remember that there is a people of Britain as well as a people of the Dutch-British-Kaffir states. We can not abandon the control of some millions of black subjects of the Queen to some hundreds of thousands of colonists. We could not permit the establishment of a United States of South Africa, even with Cecil Rhodes as its Washington."

The Gazette admits that the parliamentary inquiry might

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

be made very interesting, but doubts that the public will obtain much knowledge through it. In view of its connection with the Lord Chancellor, this paper ought to know. It adds:

"But it is unlikely that any 'copy' quite so 'good' as this will be granted to the newspapers. In the main we know all about the raid. Of course Mr. Chamberlain knew that Johannesburg was ripening for revolution; and, of course, he knew that there was a chartered force on the frontier of the Transvaal. And in like manner Mr. Rhodes fomented the Reform conspiracy, and knew that part of the plan was to call in the aid of the troopers from Matabeleland when the time was fit. So much is admitted now, and, indeed, can not be denied. What, then, remains to fill in? Only certain details, it would seem, and one or two links in the chain, which still hang loose. In the main, will our estimate of the situation, our view of the chief actors, be greatly modified? It seems unlikely. . . . The future of South Africa is cloudy enough; but its main lines are traced by a hand stronger than Mr. Krüger's or Mr. Rhodes's. Destiny has written that it shall assuredly be Anglo-Saxon in the end. . . . Thanks to the raid, Boerdom has a new lease of life. It would do wisely not to expend itself too much in indignation over Mr. Rhodes, but to prepare quietly for those inevitable changes which *must* come, even if Mr. Rhodes could be banished from Africa never more to show his face there. But Mr. Rhodes is not likely to be banished from Africa."

The Boer element is nevertheless very much alive. *Our Land*, Capetown, is convinced that the truth must prevail in South Africa, and believes that the English element are ruining their own cause by the promulgation of lies. We take the following from its mode of argument:

"Sir Sidney Shippard, before the Royal Colonial Institute, declared that the Dutch refused admittance to French Huguenots in South Africa unless they adopted the Dutch language. As a matter of fact the Dutch authorities paid French and Dutch preachers alike, and French did not fall into disuse until the emigration from France ceased. The British authorities claim that Indian coolies must be accorded the privileges of British citizens in the Transvaal, and threaten the Transvaal Government with reprisals if the Indians are not admitted on equal terms with white men. Yet the Cape Colony, Natal, and even Rhodesia exclude them. The British Government demands that all restriction to English emigration should cease in the Transvaal, and that English papers printed in the Transvaal must be allowed to abuse the administration. But Sir James Sivewright threatens the Dutch papers in the Cape Colony with sequestration, and says that the Cape Boers 'must not make use of the liberty of speech granted to them against the Queen.'"

The *Zuid Africaan*, Capetown, says:

"Our countrymen in the Orange Free State are as thoroughly convinced that a war is not far off as our cousins in the Transvaal. The burghers are constantly busy with rifle practise, and even the boys are making good records. We do not seek war, but we are certain that it will be forced upon us. Peace is impossible as things go, and we wish to be ready under any circumstances."

On the Continent of Europe the opinion prevails that Mr. Rhodes, to save himself, will propose new intrigues and a new attack upon the Transvaal. The *Hamburger Nachrichten*, however, thinks that the Boers have nothing to fear. "The British land forces are worthless in a struggle with these South African veterans, of this we may be assured," says the paper. The *Neuesten Nachrichten*, Berlin, says:

"There is little doubt that Rhodes will continue to foster strife in South Africa, if not with the open assistance of the British Government, then without it. Germany as well as the South African Republic must take steps to counteract his policy. There is no reason to doubt that England is only a cat's-paw for Mr. Rhodes. Her resources and her influence are intended to assist him in consolidating his South African Empire. As soon as his power has been established, Cecil I. will thank the London Cabinet to cease giving him instructions. We wonder what England thinks of her *protégé*."

The *Temps*, Paris, says:

"England has not cleared herself officially of all complicity with the Jameson outrage. She has, in fact, treated as equals the Transvaal authorities and the perpetrators of that deadly crime. The people of the Transvaal are forbidden, by reasons of policy, to begin reprisals, but Mr. Rhodes has now provided them with a sort of refined revenge. He evidently organized his triumphal march in order to intimidate his judges in England. . . . It is the just Nemesis of a policy which was thought to be clever because it is immoral. President Krüger and the Boers would be simple as well as generous if this beginning of revenge did not tickle them."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

THE GERMAN BARON AND THE COMMONER.

AN interesting revival of the battle between the noble and the commoner has begun in Germany. The aristocracy there have been stripped of most of their privileges so far as the law is concerned. They are not, generally speaking, wealthy men, for they have never fully recovered since Napoleon I. plundered them, and, as their vigor seems in no way impaired, they are forced to earn a living for their generally large families. The only calling for which the German nobles have a predilection is that of the soldier, and they form a distinct military caste, admitting to perfect social equality only those commoners who have distinguished themselves as soldiers, or whose fathers and grandfathers were soldiers before them. In the army they are undoubtedly petted, which fact they do not deny. But the commoners claim that the preference for titled officers must cease, as it does not agree with the otherwise democratic institution of universal military service. The Liberal organs do not deny that the aristocracy furnish excellent officers, but they believe that the sons of commoners are just as good. The *Konservative Korrespondenz*, Berlin, on behalf of the nobles, says:

"The nobles are predestined for the army by their traditions; the practise of generations is before their eyes, and they are thus brought up to enter upon the badly paid career of an officer without grumbling. The aristocracy regard the life of a soldier as a calling whose onerous duties are inseparably connected with their social position. It should also be remembered that a large number of institutions have been endowed by the aristocracy, in which the poorer nobles are enabled to prepare for the life of an officer. Similar institutions can not be pointed out among the commoners. On the whole the aristocracy are much more inclined to follow a military career than the commoners. The result is that the chivalrous traditions of the past are preserved among them."

To this the *Vossische Zeitung*, on behalf of the commoners, replies at length. We condense its remarks as follows:

The main reason for this "predestination" of the noble for the onerous duties of an officer is the hope of a pension. The constitution does not recognize class distinction. All citizens are equal. They are also equal before the Crown, for the Emperor, in his decree of March 29, 1890, declares that "the nobles can not claim the positions of army officers on hereditary grounds." A fair comparison between the military abilities of nobles and commoners is impossible, since the nobles have always been favored. But there are plenty of proofs that a long line of ancestors is not necessary to make a good general. Derfflinger and Scharnhorst were the sons of small farmers; York was the child of an artisan's daughter; Bulow's mother was the daughter of a village schoolmaster; Gneisenau was born out of wedlock. Since the law no longer admits the owner of an escutcheon to special privileges, nobility itself has become useless from a national point of view, especially as the aristocracy are forced to furbish up their shield with the gold of the commoner.

The *Deutsches Adelsblatt*, however, asks if the Liberals will undertake to alter human nature. Perfect equality could not be established, thinks the paper, even if we ignore in the case of men the advantages which are acknowledged to result from careful breeding in animals. The theory of equality works very badly in practise, for the commoner who rises to rank and position shows far less consideration to his less fortunate fellow men than the aristocrat, who is taught from childhood that courtesy is one of the distinguishing marks of his race.—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

MISCELLANEOUS.

MEXICAN CORPSES EVICTED FOR NON-PAYMENT OF RENT.

HOW, in a certain Mexican city, the dead are buried only temporarily, and are disinterred at the expiration of a fixed period unless the family pay a stated fee; and how the evicted tenants of these tombs, mummified by the heat and dryness of the climate, stand in grewsome rows along the walls of

EVICTED TENANTS OF THE CATACOMBS OF GUANAJUATO.

the catacombs where they once reposed—all this is told in *La Nature* (Paris) by M. Charles Marsillon, whose interesting article we translate below:

"Even at the present time there exist in many countries singular and fantastic customs that are apt to surprise strangers who visit these localities. Such are in particular the usages relating to burial that are met with in certain parts of Mexico, notably in the little city of Guanajuato.

"Contrary to the customs of all European peoples and also those of the New World, the dead man has no right, in the cemetery of this city, to more than a temporary period of repose, not exceeding five years. The family can, it is true, at the expiration of this first concession, which the community gives to all alike, rich or poor, hire another for the same period of time. But persons of wealth alone, by payment of a considerable sum, have the chance of obtaining for their families and themselves a perpetual right of burial. Thus the cemetery of Guanajuato does not resemble the vast burial grounds that great cities and small villages alike consecrate and reserve for their dead.

"Outside of the city, in the level country, the traveler perceives, not without surprise, bizarre constructions whose purpose and destination he can not understand at first. Long rows of massive walls surmounted by arched ceilings extend in parallel lines everywhere. There is no projection to interrupt the uniformity of the masonry, whose whiteness is dazzling under the rays of a brilliant sun.

"Stone crosses surmount the upper part of these walls at intervals. On approaching, the general aspect changes, and the visitor sees that what he took, at a distance, to be a line of solid masonry forms rather a sort of tunnel, to whose interior access may be had by means of a low and narrow door at one end.

"Each of these catacombs has a total width of 8 meters [26 feet], and is composed of two walls, each 3 meters [10 feet] thick, joined, as we have said, by a vaulted roof, and having between them a passageway 2 meters [6½ feet] wide. To the right and left of this central way may be seen, pierced symmetrically and superposed one on another, an innumerable quantity of horizontal niches, 6 to 8 feet deep, whose rectangular openings are about 80 centimeters [2½ feet] square.

"Each of these cavities, sunk in the solid masonry of the walls, is a tomb into which the body is slid, after which the orifice is hermetically closed with a stone carefully sealed. An inscription placed outside shows the name, age, and rank of the defunct. During the next five years he may rest in peace and receive the frequent visits of his relatives and friends. Access to these catacombs is allowed from morning until nightfall.

"But if, at the expiration of this period, which is regulated by law, the family does not come to time, and neglects to pay the fee imposed by the municipality, amounting to 125 francs [$25], the corpse must leave his temporary resting-place and yield it up to another. The latter will be in turn expelled, after the same period, if his relatives do not pay the customary fee.

"According to the Rev. J. C. Cartwright, of the Methodist Episcopal mission at Guanajuato, who reports these facts, the corpses deposited in these singular tombs, instead of decomposing, mummify rapidly. The American missionary attributes the transformation that takes place to the constant action of the sun, which heats the exterior surfaces of the walls, and transforms the niches in which the bodies lie into furnaces or ovens of desiccation.

"One might suppose that the mortal remains of these unfortunate forgotten and dispossessed ones would then be laid in consecrated ground; but it is not so. The sextons, after they have removed the mummy from the tomb, take it and lean it up against the interior walls, without respect for the rank of the deceased. They take care, nevertheless, to hang on its breast a little inscription setting forth the name of him of whom naught remains but the dried *débris*.

"The accompanying illustration, which is a reproduction of a photograph taken in one of the catacombs, with the calcium light, by the Rev. J. C. Cartwright, . . . shows how the mummies are placed. The family has the right, it appears, to dispose of these remains as seems good to it. It can carry them away whole or in pieces, or may leave them exposed in the places where they have been ranged in rows.

"Those who abandon them thus still come religiously to visit their defunct relatives. The drying of the bodies reaches such a degree that mummies are often found intact after a period of more than twenty years. It frequently happens, however, that, stricken with remorse to see one of their relatives thus exposed to the gaze of the public, the family club together and hire for him a new temporary refuge.

"The missionary tells a very characteristic anecdote about this. At Guanajuato lived, and still lives, a woman belonging to the best class of society. She was left a widow, but married again several years later. One day she was seized with a desire to visit, in the company of her second spouse, the tomb of him whose successor he had become. She had forgotten one thing, however, and that was that number one had been dead and buried more than five years.

"Her feelings may be imagined when she perceived staring at her with a horrible grimace the mummy of her first husband. A terrible attack of 'nerves' followed; it was ended only on the promise of number two to hide his unfortunate predecessor forever in a new tomb. This was done, but the lady vowed never to repeat her imprudent excursion into the kingdom of the dead."
—*Translated for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

A Nursery on a Railroad Train.—"Now," says *The Railway Review*, "comes the traveling nursery to take its place alongside the barber-shop, bathroom, etc., on our fast trains. The traveling nursery is to take up about the same amount of space as the private stateroom of the ordinary sleeping-car. There will be a saving of a space of several feet, however, as the wide seats on the sides of the stateroom below the berths are not needed in the nursery, being replaced by ottomans and tiny easy-chairs scattered over the floor. In this way any danger from sudden starts or sharp curves is obviated. As a further protection against injury to the little ones, the walls of the nursery are heavily padded and the floor thickly carpeted, so that bumps and bruises will be altogether avoided. At each end of the compartment, and firmly secured, are two cozy cots in which the smaller children may lie and watch the games of the older ones. Each car containing the nursery attachment will carry a matron or nurse, who will be selected with special reference to her ability to amuse and care for her little charges, and she will have at hand

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

supplies of milk, cookies, and other edibles and drinkables dear to the infantile heart. She will also have charge of a medicine-chest containing a full assortment of the simpler remedies for childish ailments. A miniature toy-shop is another adjunct of the traveling nursery, and it will contain everything from baby-rattles to picture-books and fairy tales. Nothing, in short, will be missing that would add to the comfort or amusement of the young travelers."

ARE WOMEN AS HONEST AS MEN?

NUMEROUS distressing cases of kleptomania that have come to light in London recently have led English journals, scientific and other, into a discussion on the causes and cures of shoplifting. *The British Medical Journal* suggests the stationing of policemen in uniform in the stores as a deterrent, but concludes that the shopkeeper who first tries this remedy will lose all his customers. *The Spectator* moralizes as follows on the subject indicated by our title, moved thereto by the fact that in most if not all the cases of kleptomania recently developed women have been the offenders:

"Women of a certain kind have always been addicted to shoplifting, and their inclination has always attracted attention, partly from its extreme inconvenience to shopkeepers, whose very business compels them to expose their goods to this risk, and partly, we imagine, because men are so accustomed to trusting the honesty of women that this particular aberration from their usual habits excites a sense of surprise. Women have much less opportunity of stealing than men, as they could hardly take to burglary, highway robbery, or the work of the footpad; women, we notice, being rarely accused even of snatching jewels or purses from other women, tho they can approach them so closely. They are besides, we feel sure, more honest. They feel the temptation of money less, and the sense of its importance, and of their own trusteeship in regard to it, much more. That is the universal opinion of the Continent, where women are implicitly trusted with the till; and we notice that the practise is spreading here, so that charge of the cash receipts of shops is becoming one of the most frequent of female employments. . . . There are bold female swindlers, but they generally swindle by using their capacity for histrionics. The charges of embezzlement alleged against women are extraordinarily few, while their honesty as servants, when they must often be grievously tempted, is really marvelous. The ordinary well-to-do housemistress takes no more precautions against her maids' thieving propensities than against her daughters', and, if she is a shrew, dilates upon every fault possible except this one. Nine times out of ten when a maid steals it is under the influence of some man outside, a remark which experienced policemen say is true even of the street-girls who are frequently charged with the offense. Women, in fact, steal much less frequently than men do. . . .

"Is it possible that the *animus furendi*, as the lawyers call it, the actual motive for stealing, differs in the sexes in kind as well as in degree? We have an idea that this may be true, and that the woman's desire to thieve is excited by a wish to possess the visible article stolen, while the man's is aroused by a craving for the pleasures or the idleness which the article stolen will purchase. He seeks money, in fact, while she seeks things."

Pneumatic Horse-Collars.—"Messrs. Sénéchal and Roy," says *Cosmos*, "propose to apply to horse-collars the pneumatic principle, so familiar in the tires of bicycles and of automobile carriages. The *Gazette Agricole*, which announces this invention, says that its chief advantages are as follows: 1. Very great lightness, compared with sheet-iron collars, and especially compared with the old-fashioned leather collars that are yet almost universally employed in the country. 2. Perfect suppleness, which saves the horse from the pain and the injuries inflicted by ordinary collars. 3. Great elasticity, which lightens sensibly the efforts of traction, and consequently makes it possible for the horse to carry a heavier load."

A STORY OF QUEEN VICTORIA.

MR. A. T. STORY vouches for the truth of the following incident of the Queen's childhood, which he narrates in the London *Quiver*. She was at the time but seven or eight years of age, and her heart was set on a certain doll which she had seen in a shop window. She had to wait, however, until she could save the price, six shillings, out of her pocket-money. At last the day came and the coveted doll was paid for and received. The story proceeds as follows:

"And now, with the precious treasure upon her arm, the little lady bade the shopkeeper good-afternoon, and was about to step from the door, when a poor, miserable-looking object of a man met her eye. He was standing but a couple of feet away, and seemed as tho he were going to speak to her, attracted doubtless by the innocent kindliness of her expression, and the tenderness of her blue eyes. But tho his lips moved, no sound came from them.

"He stood aside to let her pass—a mute agonized appeal in his sunken cheeks and quivering chin.

"'Did you wish to speak to me?' asked the little lady, staying her steps.

"Encouraged by her winning voice, the poor tramp—for such he was—said, in trembling accents:

"'I am very hungry. I would not ask for help if I were not ready to sink with hunger.'

"He looked famine from his eyes.

"'I am so sorry; I have no money or else——'

"His lips trembled forth a humble 'Thank you, lady,' then he shuffled on his way, hunger impersonate.

"'Stay!' murmured the little owner of the new doll. There was a quiver in her childish voice and a moisture in her eyes as she spoke. 'Wait a minute, please.'

"She stepped back into the shop, approached the lady behind the counter, and said:

"'Oh, please, do you mind taking the doll back and keeping it for me for a few days longer?'

"'Certainly I will,' replied the shopkeeper; 'and you wish me to return you the money?'

"'Yes, if you please.'

"This was done, and the little lady, hurrying out of the shop, placed the whole of the money in the hands of the starving man.

"He was like one thunderstruck. Never had bounty rained upon him in such profusion before. . . .

"The object of her bounty murmured in a low tone, tho loud enough to reach her ear:

"'If the Almighty made you a queen, it would not be more than your goodness deserves!'

"Then he hobbled away to satisfy his hunger."

CORRESPONDENTS' CORNER.

Missions in China.

Editor of THE LITERARY DIGEST:—

While congratulating you on THE DIGEST'S ability, I must avail myself of the privilege of your Correspondents' Corner to call attention to the remark quoted from the *Missionblatt*, in your issue of *January* 23d, page 373:

"The first Protestant missionary in China was Robert Morrison, of London, who in 1807 began his work amidst phenomenal difficulties. In 1823 he had completed his herculean task, namely, the Chinese translation of the Scriptures."

In the memoirs of Dr. Morrison, by his widow, occurs the following: On his voyage out "he sat him patiently down to the Jesuit Harmony of the Gospels, composed in Chinese, and copied out every syllable of it for his own future use."

Dr. Morrison himself says: "I can not refrain from inserting that I have now the assistance of Chinese Christians of the Romish Church." Elsewhere his journal records: "I read part of the exposition of the Ten Commandments by the Catholics." His immediate teacher was "a Catholic Chinese from Peking," a convert of the Jesuits, "who had taught him the Latin language, which he speaks fluently." At another time the entry in the journal is: "Received from a Chinese Roman Catholic a present of three small volumes; his younger brother sold me a book of Meditations."

Finally, Dr. Morrison's Chinese version of the Scriptures has long since been abandoned as useless, to quote from Dr. Marshall. His grammar, according to *The Monthly Review* (vol. lxix., page 469) "is rather a record of the imperfections than of the completeness of his own progress." His Chinese dictionary, according to Klaproth, is "full of faults," and Mr. Taylor Mendows says it "is very defective." I refer the readers of THE DIGEST to "Christian Missions," a work by the late Dr. Marshall, volume I., chapter 2.

In the name of fair play to all, and favors to none, I remain, yours truly,

SPRINGFIELD, OHIO. MICHAEL J. KEELY.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

BUSINESS SITUATION.

Bradstreet's reports business at most centers quiet or unchanged, with no prospect for immediate improvement. *Dun's Review* finds the failure of wheat to rise much the most perplexing feature of current events.

The State of Trade.—"No important change in business appears, but the number of manufacturing establishments starting much exceeds the number of those stopping during the week, and so much that the curtailment of working time in many cotton mills probably does not lessen the aggregate productive force or amount of wages paid. There is distinct increase in orders for woolen goods, some gain in the silk manufacture, a waiting condition with gain in one branch of boots and shoes, and indications of better things coming in the iron and steel manufacture. All symptoms are favorable in the money-market, and a large sale of securities in connection with the Northern Pacific and Oregon Navigation interests to European purchasers will put off still further the possibility of gold exports. It is also cheering evidence of confidence among European investors."—*Dun's Review, February 6.*

Restricted Production.—"The restriction of the production of cotton goods has not strengthened the market or advanced prices yet. The heavy increase in the sales of wool, 40,000,000 pounds, at Boston alone since January 1, against 24,000,000 pounds last year, is based largely on the expectation of a higher duty on wool. More woolen mills have started up, and those which have hit the popular taste in style and fabric are full of present business. One of the most unsatisfactory industrial features is the lack of demand for iron and steel, prices of which in the central Western States have gotten below nominal quotations. Eastern and Western iron-makers are attracted by the expansion of the Southern pig-iron export trade within a few months. In view of the report to *Bradstreet's* this week on the probability of the continuation of this branch of our export trade, predictions that Southern pig iron can not continue to go abroad at a profit, after demand and price revive, recall the predictions of a dozen years ago, that Southern pig iron could not be made and sold for $10 a ton at a profit."—*Bradstreet's, February 6.*

Wheat.—"To many it is the most perplexing feature of current events that wheat does not rise much, tho it has advanced 1¾ cents for the week. Atlantic exports have been only 1,696,046 bushels, flour included, against 1,965,456 for same week last year, while Western receipts have been only 1,468,170 bushels against 2,800,407 last year. The condition of the market is not explained by any special information, but current prices show that no great confidence is felt in the estimates of supplies available for the rest of the year."—*Dun's Review, February 6.*

"The wheat movement, United States and Canada, for seven months shows a net increase of the quantity available of only 7,812,000 bushels, compared with increases in corresponding periods in four previous cereal years of 46,000,000, 60,000,000, 34,000,000 and 78,000,000 bushels, respectively. Wheat stocks in the United States and Canada and afloat for and in Europe, plus Australian and interior Russian supplies, amounted on January 1 to 152,189,000 bushels—nearly 32,000,000 bushels less than on January 1, 1896, and 52,000,000 bushels less than on January 1, 1895."—*Bradstreet's, February 6.*

Check to Business Failures.—*Bradstreet's* says that "the check to the number of business failures reported last week appears again in the total for the current week, 305 throughout the United States as compared with 326 last week, 338 in the first week of February, 1896, 293 in the like week of 1895, 336 in the corresponding period in 1894, and as contrasted with 223 in the first week of February, 1893, three months before the panic." *Dun's Review* gives 311 failures for the week against 323 last year.

Bank Clearings.—"January bank-clearings aggregate $4,473,529,826, a decrease of 2.5 per cent. from 1896, and of 4.5 per cent. from the total for December, 1896, but a gain of 2.2 per cent. and 10.6 per cent. respectively over January, 1895 and 1894. A year ago the January decrease from the December total was nearly twice the proportion of decrease shown this year. The January decrease, 1897 from 1896, is the smallest like falling-off since August, 1896. New England cities show the only gain among the groups—7 per cent. The smallest decrease is that of the Middle States cities—less than 1 per cent. The heaviest falling-off is that of the Northwestern cities—18.5 per cent."—*Bradstreet's, February 6.*

The Canadian Situation.—"Wholesale trade at Toronto is only moderately active, but at Montreal trade is slow, except from the country districts. Industrial enterprises in the Dominion move slowly owing to uncertainty as to tariff changes. General trade in Nova Scotia is dull and collections are slow, but the roads favor lumbering operations. The New Brunswick cut is expected to equal if not exceed that of last year. There are 58 business failures reported from the Canadian Dominion this week, against 56 last week, 60 in the week a year ago, 51 two years ago, and 56 three years ago. Bank-clearings at Winnipeg, Hamilton, Toronto, Montreal, and Halifax aggregate $19,147,000 this week, against $18,035,000 last week, as compared with $22,049,000 in the week a year ago, and with $19,580,000 two years ago."—*Bradstreet's, February 6.*

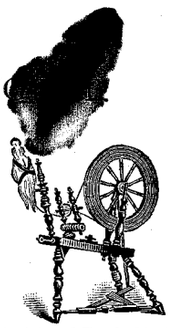
"Macbeth" means toughness of glass, when applied to lamp-chimneys; perfection of draft besides, if you get the Number made for your lamp.

Let us send you the Index.

Geo A Macbeth Co

Pittsburgh Pa

Special Sale



1206 Dozen

Registered Trade Mark.

HANDKERCHIEFS

About ½ Price

Beginning Monday, February 15th.

The goods are of Linen Store style and integrity—all pure linen and perfect in every respect.

369 dozen Ladies' white embroidered, with scolloped edges and Hemstitched with Fancy Block work in corners..... 12½c. former price 25c.

292 dozen Ladies' white embroidered with scolloped edges, and Hemstitched with Fancy Block work in corners..... 15c. former price 25c.

179 dozen Ladies' white embroidered, with scolloped edges..... at 25c. former price 50c.

100 dozen Ladies' white embroidered, with scolloped edges..... at 35c former price 50c.

190 dozen Ladies' white embroidered, with scolloped edges..... at 50c. former prices 75c. & $1.00

46 dozen Ladies' white embroidered, with scolloped edges..... at 75c. former price $1.25.

30 dozen Ladies' white embroidered, with scolloped edges..... at $1.00 former price $1.50.

JAMES McCUTCHEON & CO.

"The Linen Store," 14 West 23d St.

ARE YOU SCRIBBLING YET?

Don't It hurts your business, for every one knows you can get an

American Typewriter $8

a STANDARD MADE Machine that will do unexcelled work rapidly and easily—the latest model of the ONLY successful low-priced typewriter. For catalog and samples address the

DOCTORS LAWYERS MINISTERS MERCHANTS ALL USE IT.

(1500 SOLD IN 1896)

American Typewriter Co.

Hackett Building, Broadway Bet. Warren and Chambers Sts. NEW YORK

For Nervous Headache Use Horsford's Acid Phosphate.

Dr. F. A. ROBERTS, Waterville, Me., says: "Have found it of great benefit in nervous diseases—nervous headache, nervous dyspepsia, neuralgia, and think it is giving great satisfaction when it is thoroughly tried."

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

CHESS.

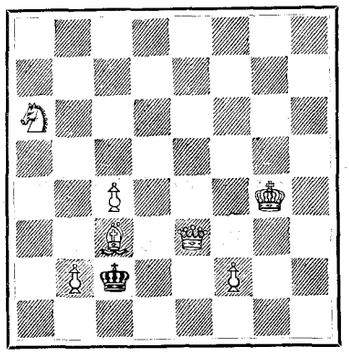
[All communications for this Department should be addressed: "Chess Editor, LITERARY DIGEST."]

Problem 187.

We have been looking for something specially beautiful, difficult enough to satisfy our old solvers, and not too difficult for those of little experience. Here it is!

Black—One Piece.

K on Q B 7.



White—Seven Pieces.

K on K Kt 4; Q on K 3; B on Q B 3; Kt on Q R 6; Ps on K B 2, Q B 4, Q Kt 2.

White mates in three moves.

The International Match.

The International Chess Match between America and Great Britain began on February 12, Lincoln's Birthday. Great Britain is represented by one professional of international renown, J. H. Blackburne, and nine amateurs, G. E. Bellingham, J. H. Blake, H. H. Cole, E. M. Jackson, H. Jacobs, T. Lawrence, C. D. Locock, D. G. Miles, and H. E. Atkins. The American team is as follows: Pillsbury, Showalter, Hymes, Hodges, Barry, Burille, Delmar. Teed, Helms, and McCutcheon.

The Lasker-Steinitz Match.

In the eighth Steinitz-Lasker game White's 54th move should be R—Kt 6 instead of K—Kt 6.

Current Events.

Monday, February 1.

The Senate committee on foreign relations reports back the general arbitration treaty; a treaty with Japan is ratified. . . . The House refuses to consider the bill to prohibit ticket-scalping; the consular and diplomatic appropriation bill is taken up. . . . Ex-Congressman James F. Wilson, of Iowa, accepts the portfolio of the Department of Agriculture in President McKinley's Cabinet. . . . Charles G. Dawes, Evanston, Ill., announces his acceptance of the appointment of Controller of the Currency. . . . Attorney-General Harmon authorizes proceedings against the steamer *Three Friends* as a pirate. . . . The United States Supreme Court, by a bare majority, affirms the validity of the Ohio law regulating the taxing of express companies, and also sustains the Indiana law taxing telegraph companies. . . . Governor Black nominates Louis F. Payn New York State superintendent of insurance. . . . Net increase of public debt for January is $15,078,733. . . . American Tobacco Company directors plead not guilty to conspiracy charges.

Mrs. Carew is convicted by a jury in Yokohama of killing her husband by administering arsenic. . . . It is reported in Rome that Archbishop Corrigan of New York will probably be made a cardinal. . . . Sims Reeves, the London singer, is declared a bankrupt. . . . Joseph Chamberlain announces in the House of Commons that negotiations for a British West Indies cable are in progress.

Tuesday, February 2.

The Senate discusses the Nicaragua Canal and conference immigration bills. . . . The House passes the diplomatic and consular appropriation bill. . . . The Senate committee on finance favorably reports a bill to permit bottling of spirits in bond. . . . Deficiency estimates for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1897, are $1,764,526, postal service; $2,255,394, other departments. . . . It is reported that A. T. Wood will be appointed United States Senator from Kentucky. . . . The Anglo-Venezuelan arbitration treaty is signed at the State Department by Sir Julian Pauncefote and Señor Andrade. . . . The State Capitol of Pennsylvania is destroyed by fire. . . . The New York State senate confirms the nomination of Louis F. Payn for superintendent of insurance. . . . Two thousand five hundred employees, including officers of the Illinois Steel Company, South Chicago, accept a reduction of ten to fifteen per cent. in wages.

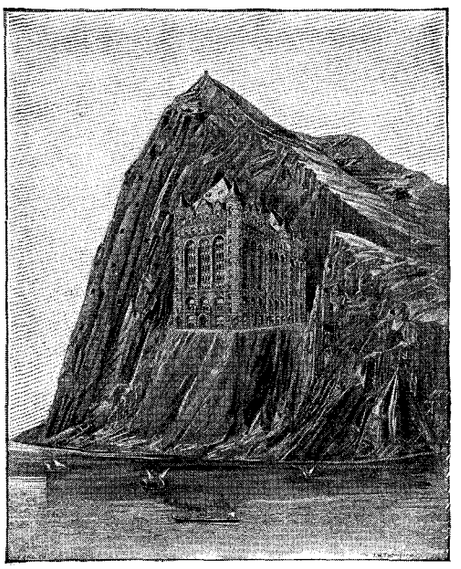
Spain's Prime Minister is reported as saying that he could not state who would supervise the execution of the reforms in Cuba, but whoever

A CONCERN WITH A SOUL.

It is often said that there is no sentiment in business, that the "Cheeryble Brothers" in Dickens' "Nicholas Nickleby," who spent a large part of their time and a large part of their income in doing acts of kindness, are impossible characters, that business men and business institutions have no business to do aught else than pile up profits.

Nevertheless there are business men and business institutions that have hearts and feelings, that rise above the level of the selfish and sordid. To illustrate, there is the Prudential Insurance Company of America, which has just taken a voluntary step in the interests of its 2,400,000 policy-holders that, in the course of time, will cost it millions of dollars, a new industrial policy which is far and away the most liberal industrial insurance contract ever issued either in Europe or America and which is retroactive in its effects. Already before the issuance of this new policy, the Prudential had voluntarily made concessions which cost the company over $700,000—so much money practically given away to its policy-holders of its own free-will and accord without any goad or spur or even suggestion from any quarter. It may be that this generosity is not sentiment, but certainly it is very much in keeping with the spirit of the golden rule of doing unto others as you would that others would do unto you.

THE PRUDENTIAL



... HAS ...

Assets, $19,541,827

Income, $14,158,445

Surplus, $4,034,116

Insurance in force, $320,453,483

Protects over half a million homes through nearly 2,500,000 policies.

The youngest of the great leaders of the Life Insurance Companies of the world, THE PRUDENTIAL, furnishes Life Insurance for the whole family. Premiums payable weekly, quarterly, half-yearly and yearly.

FIVE YEARS STEADY SWEEP ONWARD

	Dec. 31—1891.	Dec. 31—1896.	Increase in 5 years.
Assets,	$6,889,674	$19,541,827	$12,652,153
Surplus,	1,449,057	4,034,116	2,585,059
Income,	6,703,631	14,158,445	7,454,813
Insurance in force,	157,560,342	320,453,483	162,893,141
Interest Earnings,	290,348	825,801	535,452

$1,260 OF ASSETS FOR EVERY $1,000 OF LIABILITIES.

The New Industrial (weekly premium) policy of The Prudential is profit sharing. Write

THE PRUDENTIAL INSURANCE COMPANY OF AMERICA

Home Office: Newark, N. J. *JOHN F. DRYDEN, President.*

BLINDNESS PREVENTED

The Absorption Treatment a Success. Hundreds successfully treated for all diseases of the eyes or lids without knife or risk at their homes and at our Sanitarium, the largest and most successful institution in America. *"Don't wait to be blind."* **Pamphlet Free.**

BEMIS EYE SANITARIUM, Glen Falls, N. Y.

Have You Asthma in Any Form?

Medical Science at last reports a positive cure for Asthma in every form in the wonderful Kola Plant, a new botanical discovery found on the Kongo River, West Africa. Its cures are really marvelous. Rev. J. L. Combs, of Martinsburg, W. Va., writes that it cured him of Asthma of fifty years' standing, and Hon. L. G. Clute, of Greeley, Iowa, testifies that for three years he had to sleep propped up in a chair, being unable to lie down night or day from Asthma. The Kola Plant cured him at once. To make the matter sure, these and hundreds of other cures are sworn to before a notary public. To prove to you beyond doubt its wonderful curative power, the Kola Importing Company, No. 1164 Broadway, New York, will send a large case of the Kola Compound free by mail to every reader of THE LITERARY DIGEST who suffers from any form of Asthma. All they ask in return is that when cured yourself you will tell your neighbors about it. Send your name and address on a postal card, and they will send you a large case by mail free. It costs you nothing, and you should surely try it.

Readers of THE LITERARY DIGEST are asked to mention the publication when writing to advertisers.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Rheumatism Quickly Cured.

In an article contributed to the *London Lancet* a prominent physician of Philadelphia, says: "Tartarlithine has given me results beyond all comparison superior to any preparation which I have tried. The promptness of its action is in many cases astonishing, a subsidence of painful symptoms quickly following the administration of three doses of five grains each, taken four hours apart. The use of the preparation in the quantities named has sufficed in all cases so far treated, about twenty in number, to practically cure the disorder.

Pamphlet on the cure of
Rheumatism by Tartarlithine
Sent free by

McKESSON & ROBBINS,
95 Fulton Street, New York.

suppressed the rebellion would probably be the most suitable man for the task. . . . A divorce is granted at Charleroi, Brussels, to the Prince of Chimay; the princess, whose counsel made no denial of the principal charge against her, is to pay 70,000 francs annually as alimony.

Wednesday, February 3.

In the Senate the filibustering fight against the Nicaragua Canal bill continues; Mr. Thurston speaks against the Allen resolution on the Pacific Railroad debt question. . . . In the House the contested election case of Cornett against Swanson from the Fifth Virginia district is decided in favor of Mr. Swanson. . . . The committee on ways and means reports an amendment regulating the sale of seized opium. . . . It is believed that Governor Bushnell will appoint Lieutenant-Governor Jones, instead of Marcus A. Hanna, to succeed Mr. Sherman in the United States Senate. . . . Ex-Congressman Joseph F. Rawlins is elected United States Senator from Utah. . . . Judge Joseph McKenna, of California, it is announced, will be Secretary of the Interior in President McKinley's Cabinet. . . . The Wisconsin supreme court declares unconstitutional the law under which county courts have committed to "Keeley institutes" throughout the State indigent inebriates for treatment at the expense of the county. . . . Frank Thompson is elected president of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, to succeed the late George B. Roberts. . . . Sir Richard Cartwright, Canadian Minister of Trade and Commerce, and Hon. L. Davis, Minister of Marine and Fisheries, leave Ottawa for Washington "to interview the United States Government and politicians generally on reciprocity, alien law, and other matters of interest between the two countries."

The Indian Government adopts the Yersin serum as a remedy for the plague raging in Bombay. . . . Ambassador Bayard gives a dinner at his home in London, at which the Prince of Wales was the guest of honor. . . . Dr. Nansen and his wife arrive in London. . . . The bill to confer the Parliamentary franchise upon women passes second reading in the British House of Commons. . . . A sugar trust is being formed in Germany.

Thursday, February 4.

In the Senate, the bill to prohibit the sale of intoxicating liquors in the Capitol is discussed; the immigration restriction bill is sent back to conference; Mr. Vilas continues his speech against the Nicaragua Canal. . . . In the House the District of Columbia appropriation bill is considered and several minor measures are passed. . . . J. Addison Porter, editor Hartford *Post*, accepts the office of private secretary to McKinley. . . . The American Coffee Company, Henry O. Havemeyer, John E. Searles, John E. Parsons, and Theodore Havemeyer, is incorporated at Trenton, N. J.

The plan of reform for Cuba is signed by the Queen Regent; the principal features will be a council of administration, most of whose members will be elective. The high officials of the island will be appointed by the Governor-General, but they must be Cubans or Spaniards of two years' residence on the island. The council of administration will frame a tariff and draw up a budget. . . . It is reported that the Pope fell in a fainting fit. . . . A son is born to the Dowager Duchess of Marlborough, wife of Lord William Beresford. . . . The death sentence imposed on Mrs. Carew at Yokohama is commuted by the British Minister to life imprisonment. . . . The Bank of England discount rate is reduced from 3½ to 3 per cent.

Friday, February 5.

In the Senate Richard R. Kenney takes his seat as a Senator from Delaware; Messrs. Allen and Caffery speak against the Nicaragua Canal bill; in the House the greater part of the day is spent in the passage of private pension bills. . . . A New York legislative committee begins an inquiry on trusts in New York city. . . . Secretary of State Olney is considering an offer of the professorship of international law at Harvard. . . . The American Forestry Association meets in Washington, D. C.

Dissatisfaction over concessions to Cubans in the scheme of reform is expressed in Madrid; the Prime Minister proposes to introduce the reforms without waiting for complete pacification. . . . Desperate fighting is reported in Crete between Mussulmans and Christians; warships in the harbor of Canea land marines. . . . Sir Michael Hicks-Beach says in the House of Commons that the action of France would prolong British occupation of Egypt. . . . The Portuguese Ministry resigns; the king calls on Señor de Castro, the Progressist leader, to form a Ministry.

BLINDNESS PREVENTED.

The Absorption Treatment a Success.

NO MORE WAITING TO BE BLIND.

THE *New York Observer* says: "In the absorption treatment we find the most successful and humane method of treating diseased eyes or weakened vision ever devised. It is a boon to suffering humanity, hundreds having been successfully treated at the Bemis Sanitarium for diseases of the eyes often said to be incurable, without the knife or risk; and as the treatment assists Nature to do its own work without the use of drugs, the patients feel that a new lease of life as well as eyesight has been given them. Among the grateful patients we find the Rev. B. N. Palmer, D.D., of New Orleans, La., well known to our readers. Dr. Palmer, some two years ago, noticed his eyesight failing, and consulted Dr. Knapp, of New York, and Dr. Pope, of New Orleans, who diagnosed the case as atrophy. After being under treatment one year, they pronounced his case hopeless, and further treatment was abandoned. On July 24, 1896, one eye being nearly sightless and the other failing, he consulted E. H. Bemis, Eye Specialist, of the Glen Falls, N. Y. Sanitarium, remarking that he had "nothing to lose and a great deal to gain," as cataracts were forming which would make blindness sure, and the little sight left was only available with the aid of a strong magnifying-glass. On Sept. 7, six weeks after commencing the absorption treatment, the strong lens had been laid aside, and the glasses discarded years ago now enable him to read again, to the great surprise of himself and friends."

The following is an extract of a letter from Dr. Palmer to an investigator regarding the above treatment: "Almost by every mail I receive letters of inquiry as to my experience of the treatment of my eyes. His theory is rational, based upon the self-restoring power of nature herself. Medicine cures only by rousing a peccant organ to the performance of its duty, when disease is thrown off and the patient recovers. The eye, he thinks, should form no exception. His aim therefore is to stimulate the eye, promote its secretions and increase the circulation, thus revitalizing the eye and enabling it to fulfil its functions, it throws off all the troubles and repairs its own waste. His method is simple, safe, in no way unpleasant, without disfigurement."

In order to bring before the public the advantages of the absorption treatment, which does away with all risk in treating the eyes, and furnishes a home treatment which can be safely used at the patient's home when it is impossible to visit the Sanitarium, we would state that a valuable pamphlet will be forwarded to any address free, and should be read in every family, as it gives the cause of failing eyesight and diseased eyes, how prevented and cured. The rapid increase in the number of persons who are becoming blind, and relying upon artificial aids to see, demands a treatment which will reach the cause.

PENNOYER SANITARIUM, KENOSHA, WIS.

For Health, for Rest. Baths, electricity, etc. Very accessible; only an hour's trip from Chicago.

For illustrated book address,
T. N. PENNOYER, M. D., Manager.

BURPEE SEEDS GROW

Every planter should read
BURPEE'S FARM ANNUAL for 1897
A handsome book, with hundreds of illustrations, tells all about the **BEST SEEDS that Grow.** Novelties painted from nature. ☞ **Mailed FREE to all.**
W. ATLEE BURPEE & CO., Philadelphia.

Nelson's New Series of Teachers' Bibles

NEW ILLUSTRATIONS NEW CONCORDANCE
NEW HELPS NEW MAPS

These Teachers' Bibles contain new Bible Helps, written by Leading Scholars in America and Great Britain, entitled the

ILLUSTRATED BIBLE TREASURY

Illustrations of Ancient Monuments, Scenes in Bible Lands, Animals, Plants, Antiquities, Coins, etc., to the number of 350 are distributed through the text of the Helps

"THE ILLUSTRATED BIBLE TREASURY. There is no book like this. Its aim is to place the student in the age and atmosphere when each book of the Bible was written, to enable the reader to study the book amid its surroundings and to become permeated with its life. The writers who have combined to make the volume are among the most celebrated Bible students, scholars, Egyptologists, and divines of Great Britain and America. . . . The book contains helps to the study of the Old and New Testaments, with an analysis of the books and articles on the Canon, Monumental Testimony, etc.; a series of articles on History, Chronology, Geography, and Bible Science; notes on Bible antiquities, Jewish worship and sects—a carefully compiled concordance with a Bible atlas. More than three hundred and fifty illustrations accompany the text, and all of them are of value to the students of the Bible. They are not pictures so much as guides and expositors in the Holy Word. The teacher who has this treasury will be able to bring forth things new and old for doctrine, for reproof, for instruction in righteousness, to answer objections, refute arguments, and uphold the truth of God. Such a book demands attentive study and rewards it. It is a result of ripe learning consecrated to the best of uses and will be of great service to those who read and teach the word of God. This treasury will be bound with several new editions of the Bible which will make it of special value and convenience."—*New York Observer*, December 31, 1896.

For Sale by all Booksellers. Write for a Complete List, giving Sizes of Type, Prices, etc.

THOMAS NELSON & SONS, Publishers
33 EAST 17th (UNION SQUARE) - - - - - - NEW YORK

3 IN ONE REGISTERED. TRADE MARK.

AT THE HEAD
Of Three Classes Stands *3 in One*
BECAUSE IT { Lubricates Ideally. Prevents Rust. Cleans Perfectly.

Ask your dealer for it. Sample bottle free. Send 2c. stamp for postage.

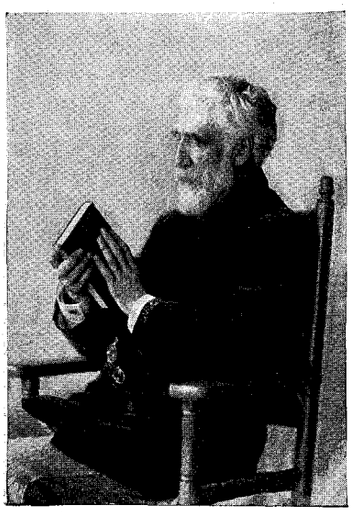
G. W. COLE & CO., (ROOM P) 111 B'WAY, N. Y.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

ALL OF THE WORLD'S BEST LITERATURE IN THIRTY VOLUMES.

IT was the remark of a celebrated English man of letters that even a student could not hope to attain sufficient discrimination to safely find his way through the immense volume of literature under forty years of age. How much more insecure, then, must be the feeling of men in general, whose conditions are all in some degree unfavorable to reading, and who, if they read at all, must literally read as they run.

There is no desire more common and more persistent against discouragement than that of owning and enjoying a collection of good books; but with only a rare brief hour now and then to spare, and with the literature of the world grown to such a tremendous bulk, it is an impossible task to determine for one's self



what are the good books, or, having determined, ever to possess them. To-day the literary accumulation of the centuries fills hundreds of thousands of volumes; even the writings of only the unquestionably great authors, the admitted masters, fill thousands; and the most expert reader, though he read absolutely every moment of a long life, could get through only a small fraction of even the best books. Selection, therefore, is the reader's first serious task. And it is the buyer's also, since to purchase all the good books is quite as impossible as to read them. Consequently at this time, a greater service is done the public by rendering available whatever is best in the store of literature already accumulated than by adding something new to that store. For ourselves, we are disposed to receive a literary enterprise which Mr. Charles Dudley Warner is just now successfully concluding, of compacting into thirty convenient and comparatively cheap volumes the "World's Best Literature, Ancient and Modern," more cordially than if it were some masterpiece of new creation. The world is not really suffering at this time for a new Homer, a new Shakespeare, or a new Sir Walter Scott; but it is suffering greatly for some time and money-saving literary convenience which will enable it to profit by the creations of the Homers and Shakespeares and Sir Walters and all the others whom it already has; and just such a convenience—the best of its kind, indeed, the only one of its kind—Mr. Warner's "Library" certainly is.

Of course, under Mr. Warner's direction, an enterprise of this kind could scarcely miss successful, even brilliant, achievement. He himself is a scholar who knows the world's best literature, and is a distinguished contributor to it. He is a man of large popular sympathies, acquainted with the tastes, aspirations, and needs of people who must be, in some wise, considerate and sparing of time and money, and he was, therefore, just the man to develop the plan of such a project and to choose and direct the men best fitted to assist him in carrying it out. Thus he has associated with him as his immediate assistants and advisers such men as Dr. Lounsbury, Professor of English in Yale University; Dr. Sloane, recently Professor of History and Political Science in Princeton University; Prof. Brander Matthews, of Columbia University; Dr. Edward S. Holden, the eminent astronomer and Director of the Lick Observatory; William P. Trent, Professor of English and History in the University of the South. And so on: it is dull merely citing names, and these sufficiently show the character of the men whom Mr. Warner has taken into his closer counsels.

To write special articles on all the great authors and great books of the world, he has called to his aid men no less eminent; men like W. D. Howells, Henry James, Charles Eliot Norton, Leslie Stephen, Andrew D. White, E. L. Godkin, Andrew Lang—men of the finest powers and largest acquirements in their several ways, and themselves makers of the best literature as well as expositors of it.

In the hands of such directors and executants a rather deficient plan might result in something quite distinguished; but Mr. Warner has had the good fortune to hit a plan which seems to us perfect. It enables one, for a very moderate outlay, to impart to his home that studious, intellectual air which is always gracious and wholesome; but more important, of course, is the intellectual pleasure and profit to be derived, and herein is where Mr. Warner's Library most abundantly justifies itself, since in merely thirty volumes it puts at one's immediate disposal more than the equivalent in positive literary wealth of an uncondensed ten thousand. Indeed, these volumes represent all the literature of all time, from the stone records of Assyria and Egypt down to the writings of Kipling, Stevenson, Weyman, Howells, and Octave Thanet. They contain the best not only in our own language but in all languages, the translations from foreign tongues being made by master hands, and with such truth and faithfulness that the result is as fresh and interesting in English as the original would be to one who read it in the original with a full understanding of the author's own language.

When one chances to read something of the life of a great master in literature, one has an immediate desire to read also something of that master's writing. On the other hand, when one reads an interesting or important piece of writing one has an immediate desire to know something of the life of the writer. So experienced a reader as Mr. Warner could not miss so obvious a point; and it is fundamental in his plan. His Library is equally good for the satisfaction of either of these desires. Whether one wishes to read something of the writing of Homer or something of the life of Homer, he has but to turn a leaf and the wish is fulfilled. And so it is with every writer since Homer who is truly worth naming or remembering. A practised literary judge and writer has selected from works of the masters with whom his own special studies have made him best acquainted, the parts and passages that are most significant and typical, and beside them has set forth, briefly, but as entertainingly as possible, the story of the lives of those masters. Thus the work is not only a library of literature for all countries, climes, and times, but a library of biography as well. Moreover, it is embellished with a series of portraits, finely executed, and many of them reproductions of works that in themselves, in another art, are also masterpieces and as interesting to study as masterpieces of literature. There are in all upward of a thousand illustrations.

It is possible to be misleading in our frequent use of the word literature in connection with this work. We must not give the impression that it is a mere repository of song and romance. The great poems of the world are here, and the great imaginary tales; but the great pages of historical, scientific, and philosophical narrative and exposition are here, too. Gibbon and Darwin and Bacon are no more overlooked than Shakespeare and Thackeray.

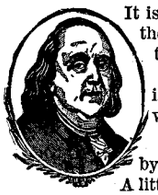
The first edition of this "Library of the World's Best Literature" has just now come from the press—the first edition is always the most desirable in such a work because it comes from the new fresh plates—and the publishers are making a special offer on a limited number of sets. At the price put upon these special sets the buyer would save more than half of the list price of the work, beside having a privilege of easy monthly payments. But it is possible to take advantage of this price only through the Harper's Weekly Club, which offers a limited number of introductory sets to introduce and advertise the work. Club No. 2, now forming, will close in this month, when the price will be advanced.

These introductory sets will be so quickly claimed that we have especially reserved fifty of them for THE LITERARY DIGEST readers. Those who apply promptly, mentioning this magazine, will secure them. Applications for special prices (and sample pages) should be made at once to Harper's Weekly Club, 91 Fifth Avenue, New York.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Here's a Little Nut to Crack===

JUST A GRAIN OF WHEAT.



It is full of nourishment; the kind you need and of the right sort.

Excepting only the irritating husk, the whole is ground into

FINE FLOUR

by the Franklin Mills. A little off white because all the nutritive elements are retained—therein is its goodness, *i. e.*, food.

If your grocer does not keep it, send us his name with your order—we will see that you are supplied.

See that the Flour delivered bears our label; avoid substitutes.

The genuine made only by the

Franklin Mills Co., Lockport, N. Y.

Saturday, February 6.

In the Senate Mr. Thurston continues his speech on the Pacific Railroad debt question; eulogies on the late Representative Cogswell are delivered; the House passes the District of Columbia appropriation bill. . . . There are reports of Presidential complications in the event of a contest regarding the electoral vote of South Carolina.

Excitement is caused in France by Sir Michael Hicks-Beach's speech on the Egyptian question. . . . Dr. Koch, the noted German bacteriologist, writes from South Africa that he has discovered a serum which will lessen the ravages of rinderpest. . . . British warships are ordered to Crete.

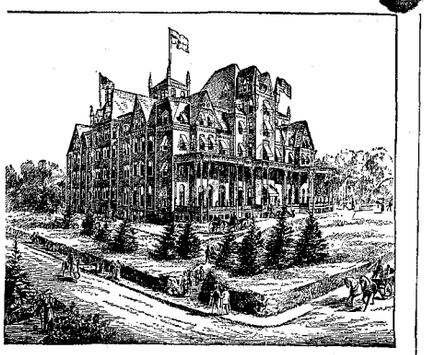
Sunday, February 7.

An executive order is made public consolidating the pension disbursing agencies of the country: where there were eighteen before there will now be only nine.

Gomez, the insurgent leader, has refused, it is said, to meet Spanish representatives to discuss the reforms. . . . It is stated that a long time will elapse before the Turkish reforms to be submitted by the powers will reach the coercive stage. . . . The ill-health of the Czar is said to be due to epilepsy, which has grown worse since he ascended the throne.

Strange New Shrub that Cures Kidney and Bladder Diseases, Rheumatism, etc. Free.

We have previously described the new botanic discovery, Alkavis, which proves a specific cure for diseases caused by Uric acid in the blood, or disorder of the Kidneys or urinary organs. It is now stated that Alkavis is a product of the well-known Kava-Kava Shrub, and is a specific cure for these diseases just as quinine is for malaria. Hon. R. C. Wood, of Lowell, Ind., writes that in four weeks Alkavis cured him of kidney and bladder disease of ten years' standing, and Rev. Thomas M. Owen, of West Pawlett, Vt., gives similar testimony. Many ladies also testify to its wonderful curative powers in disorders peculiar to womanhood. The only importers of Alkavis so far are the Church Kidney Cure Co., of 418 Fourth Avenue, New York, and they are so anxious to prove its value that for the sake of introduction they will send a free treatment of Alkavis prepaid by mail to every reader of THE LITERARY DIGEST who is a sufferer from any form of Kidney or Bladder disorder, Bright's Disease, Rheumatism, Dropsy, Gravel, Pain in Back, Female Complaints, or other affliction due to improper action of the Kidneys or Urinary Organs. We advise all Sufferers to send their names and address to the company, and receive the Alkavis free. It is sent to you entirely free, to prove its wonderful curative power.



HUNTERSTON,
NETHERWOOD, N. J.

GREAT SUCCESS OF ANTISEPTIC AIR INHALATIONS IN CONSUMPTION.

A Cloud of Witnesses.

(*Extracts from Dr. Hunter's Lectures.*)

Having already explained what consumption really is, how it arises, in what way it can be prevented, and why it has always proved fatal under treatment by the stomach and the various hypodermic nostrums, "*Koch's Lymph*," "Edson's Aseptolin," "*Goat's Blood*," "Asses' Serum," and other animal and chemical poisons, all of which have been tried and relegated to oblivion as dangerous fads of modern empiricism, it only remains to tell you *what will succeed*, and to prove to you that *it is successful*, even after all other means have been tried in vain.

With the guiding light of past experience before him, no reputable specialist in lung diseases can see either science or sense in treating any disease of the lungs, whether it be Tuberculosis or Bronchitis, Asthma or Chronic Pneumonia, without direct applications to the diseased parts. Medicated air breathed into the lungs goes to the root of the disease, and is the only hope. We have now germicidal inhalants which kill and drive out the bacilli of tuberculosis, and we have antiseptics and healing inhalants which cure Bronchitis, Asthma, and all the catarrhal inflammations of the air-passages and lungs by inhalation as certainly as a *sore eye* or *sore throat* is cured by direct application to those parts.

The people, unlearned in the mysteries of medical science, can not be expected to decide on the truth or fallacy of medical doctrines. But every person of ordinary intelligence can understand and rightly estimate the value of plain, naked facts. Everything true and valuable to mankind rests upon them. A cloud of grateful witnesses from every State in the Union proclaim that they were sick and in danger of their lives by lung disease; that they could find no help or hope of cure from other treatment; that they were finally led by reports of its great success to try my antiseptic air inhalations, and were cured by them after everything else had been tried and failed.

Mr. C. P. Mendenhall, of Harper Brothers, says: "I was attacked with the grippe, which affected my lungs. I was so broken down that I could not walk without being exhausted. I was for a year and four months away from my business, and could do nothing until I found Dr. Hunter's treatment. I am now sound and well."

Mr. Lambert Miller, of H. B. Claflin Company, says: "After much suffering from lung disease, and the failure of all other treatment, including change of air, to help me, I heard of Dr. Hunter's medicated air cure, and by it am a well man again."

Mr. Lydell Whitehead, of Whitehead Brothers, No. 517 West Fifteenth Street, says: "I was a very sick man. I took cold, and it settled on my lungs; had a bad cough, pains in my chest, shortness of breath and loss of flesh. I went to California, thinking change of air and climate might help me, but came back no better. I then applied to Dr. Hunter, and was cured. I gained 35 pounds under his treatment, and feel 400 per cent. better for it."

Mr. A. L. Peer, of 179 Market Street, Newark, N. J., says: "My trouble began with spitting of blood. I had twenty-seven hemorrhages in a short time, and became terribly emaciated, losing 40 pounds in weight; was unable to leave my bed from weakness; my doctor could give me little encouragement, and it seemed I must die. I was in this condition when I applied to Dr. Hunter. I began to improve from the start, my breathing became freer, hemorrhages ceased, gained in flesh and strength, and to the surprise of my former physicians in a few weeks was able to leave my bed and visit Dr. Hunter in New York. I have gained 34½ pounds, and feel that Dr. Hunter's treatment saved my life."

E. M. Hunter, Esq., Editor of *Vermont Record*, Fair Haven, Vt.: "I desire to say that Dr. Hunter's treatment has done me much good. Night sweats, hemorrhages, and chills are things of the past. I went to Colorado for health, and returned in October to die. In November I began Dr. Hunter's treatment, and the above are the results. I will be glad to answer any sufferer's questions."

(Cases to be continued.)

No such cures as the above were ever before made in these diseases. This is really the only rational application of medicines possible in lung complaints. The remedies can be used by patients in their own homes, but we have now a grand sanitarium, affording the benefits of change of air, uniform temperature, and personal medical supervision at all times. In this magnificent winter home we have accommodations for 300 guests. Patients have all hotel comforts, and need not be separated from their relatives and friends. It is founded for the *cure* of lung complaints, and no incurable cases or last stages of consumption are received.

Dr. Hunter's books, giving all information, can be obtained at No. 117 West Forty-fifth Street, New York City, by applying to him personally or by letter to that address.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

LAWYERS.

We append below a list of leading lawyers in different portions of the United States.

Legal business, collections, and requests for local information will meet with prompt attention at their hands:

Henry C. Terry, 506-7-8 Hale Bldg., 1328 Chestnut St., Philadelphia, Pa.

Guarantee Collection & Law Co., 710-715 Bullitt Bldg., Philadelphia, Pa.

John M. Harris, Coal Exchange Building, Scranton, Pa.

W. C. Gilmore, 311 Pine St., Williamsport, Pa.

William O. Thompson, Tenth St., and Washington Ave., St. Louis, Mo.

Harry Emmons, Law Building, Ninth and Market Sts., Wilmington, Del.

John Moffitt, 911 Ashland Block, Chicago, Ill.

Edward W. Werick, 91 Erie County Savings Bank Bldg., Buffalo, N. Y.

Charles R. Kreidler, 236 Powers Building, Rochester, N. Y.

Chas. E. Bond, 260-265 Temple Court, Minneapolis, Minn.

Nathan R. Park, 28 Chamber of Commerce, Cincinnati, Ohio.

Henry P. Karch, 307-308 Pike Bldg., Cincinnati, Ohio.

Frank J. Thompson, Fargo, North Dakota.

Temple, Warren & Co., Mills Bldg., San Francisco, Cal.

Morrison and Chesnut, 21 and 22 Daily Record Bldg., Baltimore, Md.

John W. Link, Fort Worth, Texas.

Charles W. Felker, Milwaukee and Oshkosh, Wis.

Henry Kirke White, Birmingham, Alabama.

S. I. King (Also Omaha, Nebr., Council Bluffs, Ia.), Logan, Ia.

Arthur J. Edwards, Phœnix, Ariz.

Allyn & Campbell, Rooms 29, 30, 31, 32 Tacoma Bldg., Tacoma, Wash.

SAFE INVESTMENTS PROFITABLE

Several thousand dollars of the preferred stock of the National Prohibition Park, Staten Island, are for sale at par; shares, $10 each. This stock is safe as government bonds, and pays much better than deposits in Saving-Banks. All through the hard times it never paid less than 6 per cent. per annum; payments are made semi-annually.

This Stock ($60,000 in all) is protected by over $300,000 of *Real Estate Security* (which must certainly increase steadily for many years to come, as under the consolidation law it soon becomes New York city property), and comes in *before* the $200,000 of Common Stock in its claims upon all of the assets of the Company, and for dividends.

For particulars address

I. K. FUNK, Treas. B. F. FUNK, Pres., Prohibition Park, Staten Island.

4 DAYS TO CALIFORNIA. THE ITALY OF AMERICA. LEAVE NEW YORK TUESDAY & SATURDAY. SUNSET LIMITED WINTER TOURS ARRANGED TO MEXICO, JAPAN, CHINA, AUSTRALIA, AROUND THE WORLD. A LUXURIOUS HOTEL ON WHEELS. LADIES COMPARTMENT CAR. DINING CAR. SOUTHERN PACIFIC CO'S SUNSET ROUTE 349 B'WAY AND No 1 BATTERY PLACE WASHINGTON BL'D'G.

Sanford's Perfect Heel Protector

is the only device that prevents lop-sided Boot-Heels. Guaranteed to add 50 per cent. to the wearing quality of any pair of shoes. Made of Silver Steel, chilled, very durable. Easily applied by any one. We mail a sample pair, with nails, for 10c., or a box containing six pairs protectors, with nails, a steel chisel, tin gauge, and full instructions for applying, for 50 cts. *Agents wanted.* Address, **Woodman Co., Box 2872, Boston, Mass.**

PROF. A. LOISETTE'S

ASSIMILATIVE MEMORY SYSTEM,

The last, most complete and perfect edition.

Mind-Wandering Cured. Speaking Without Notes.

Handsomely bound, with portrait and autograph. Price $2.50 American, 10s. 6d. English. Prospectus with opinions of **Educators, Scientific, Professional** and **Business Men** all over the world FREE. Address, A. LOISETTE, 237 Fifth Avenue, New York, or 200 Regent Street, London. **Not sold elsewhere.**

SELECT EUROPEAN PARTIES leave New York June 26, July 8 and 28. Six to twelve weeks' tours. **STRICTLY FIRST-CLASS.** For information and itineraries address, **Mrs. M. A. CROSLEY,** 502 Bedford Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.

PRINTING OUTFIT 10c.

Sets any name in one minute; prints 500 cards an hour. You can make money with it. A font of pretty type, also Indelible Ink, Type Holder, Pads and Tweezers. Best Linen Marker; worth $1.00. Mailed for 10c. stamps for postage on outfit and catalogue of 1000 bargains. Same outfit with figures 15c. Outfit for printing two lines 25c. postpaid.

Ingersoll & Bro., Dept. No. 17 65 Cortlandt St., New York.

EUROPEAN TOURS.

15th Year. Terms reasonable. Parties limited. Conducted by **DR. & MRS. H. S. PAINE, Glens Falls, N. Y.**

OPIUM and **WHISKY HABITS** cured at home without pain. **Book of particulars FREE.** B. M. Woolley, M.D., Box 487, Atlanta, Ga.

STORY-WRITERS, Biographers, Historians, Poets. Do you desire the honest criticism of your book, or its skilled revision and correction? Such work, said George William Curtis, is "done as it should be by The Easy Chair's friend and fellow laborer in letters, Dr. Titus M. Coan." *Send for circular L, or forward your book of Ms. to* the New York Bureau of Revision, 70 Fifth Avenue.

SALESMEN WANTED on the Standard Dictionary, the greatest literary work of modern times; the work is pleasant and edifying. Give references. Says Prof. A. H. SAYCE, University of Oxford, England: "The Standard Dictionary is certain to supersede all other existing dictionaries of the English language. Funk & Wagnalls Co., New York.

600 SECOND HAND BICYCLES

All makes GOOD AS NEW. **$5** to **$15.** New High Grade '96 models, guaranteed, **$18** to **$25. Must be closed out.** Agents wanted. Write for particulars at once. *S. W. Mead Cycle Co., Wabash Ave., Chicago, Ill.*

A WORK FOR EVERY AMERICAN HOME

Twelve Illustrious Americans

Reformers Series

Edited by CARLOS MARTYN

Twelve Volumes, Uniform in Size and Style, Neatly Bound in Cloth, 12mo, 5,339 Pages, Many Portraits. Price per Volume, $1.50, Post-free.

WENDELL PHILLIPS, The Agitator.
HORACE GREELEY, The Editor.
ABRAHAM LINCOLN, The Emancipator.
WILLIAM E. DODGE, The Christian Merchant.
FREDERICK DOUGLASS, The Colored Orator.
DR. S. G. HOWE, The Philanthropist.
JOHN G. WHITTIER, The Poet of Freedom.
WM. LLOYD GARRISON, The Abolitionist.
CHARLES SUMNER, The Scholar in Politics.
JOHN BROWN AND HIS MEN, With 22 Portraits.
HENRY WARD BEECHER, The Shakespeare of the Pulpit.
JOHN B. GOUGH, The Apostle of Cold Water.

President-Elect William McKinley says of this Series: "The work is one of the highest literary character and one deserving of the warmest commendation as appealing to the strongest patriotism and humanitarianism of the American people."

Funk & Wagnalls Co., Publishers, 30 Lafayette Place, New York.

DEAFNESS & HEAD NOISES CURED. Our INVISIBLE TUBE Cushions help when all else fails, as glasses help eyes. NO PAIN. Whispers heard. Send to F. Hiscox Co., 853 B'way, N. Y., for Book and Proofs **FREE**

KINDERGARTEN SUPPLIES at SCHERMERHORN'S, 3 East 14th St., N. Y. Send for new Catalog.

THE LINCOLN FOUNTAIN PEN CO., Room 9, 103 Fulton St., New York, will send, post-paid, a 14 Karat **Solid Gold Fountain Pen** in a Hard-Rubber Engraved Holder with filler for only $1. These pens are simply constructed, always ready to write, and the Company guarantees satisfaction or money returned.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

FOR EVENING ENTERTAINMENTS

AT HOME—IN CHURCH OR CHAPEL, IN THE SCHOOLHOUSE—IN THE HALL.

Can be Heard Distinctly in any Sized Room.

Berliner Gram=o=phone.

The Most Perfect Talking-Machine. Automatic Operation. Can Not Get out of Order.

THESE people are certainly enjoying themselves, and no wonder, for they are listening to one of the most varied entertainments ever given in a private parlor. They were first, as you will perceive by the accompanying program, entertained by a piano solo. They then listened to a popular and patriotic song. The next selection was a banjo solo, and after that a song by the baritone, J. W. Myers, "Starlight, Starbright"; then a recitation, "The Imitation of a Street Fakir." This was followed by a male quartet. Then came the very popular and famous Billy Golden with his plantation song "Bye, Bye, Ma Honey"; following that a cornet duet, and then the French national song, "La Marseillaise," by Signor F. A. Giannini.

We have introduced in this advertisement the whole program as rendered at this evening's "Home Entertainment"; each selection was a reproduction of the original. You listen to the quality and strains of the cornet; you absolutely hear the picking of the banjo, while the quartet singing and the solo singing are the natural reproduction of the real artists.

So true to life are these reproductions that if you were to come into the hall and see the people gathered together and yet not know that the evening's entertainment was given by a reproducing or, as it is perhaps better known, a talking-machine, you would really never know it unless you had a chance to enter the room.

This special talking-machine, the **Berliner Gramophone,** *is the newest and the best. Its results are* better than those of the regular $100 talking-machine. We have made this result possible because of the discovery of a new way to record sound. It is recorded upon a flat disk and finally placed upon hard rubber which makes it indestructible, very easy to handle, and, for the first time, thoroughly adapted for family use. These disks cost 60 cents singly, or $6 per dozen, and as the variety is almost unlimited, you can have a never-failing source of pleasure and entertainment. Great men and great artists will be recorded, and you will thus be able to hear, in your own home, people of national and international reputation;

There is no musical instrument that the **Gramophone** does not reproduce. This spring motor machine, which runs by clockwork, we sell for $25, express prepaid to any point east of the Rocky Mountains. To points beyond we allow Denver express rates. Two records are included with each machine.

We guarantee **Perfect Satisfaction,** and will return your money, less express charges, if it is not satisfactory. It winds easily, turns three records without rewinding, weighs only fifteen pounds, and has the great advantage of being always ready for use, because its power is within itself.

We have two other styles for $10 and $15; the $10 machine is run by hand, and is furnished with ear tubes for two people to hear. The $15 machine is also run by hand, but is supplied with a governor, so that the speed is regulated, and after it is turned as fast as necessary can not be turned any faster. This makes the hand machine sure to give you a good reproduction, even in the hands of a novice.

These two styles—the $10 and $15 machines—sent prepaid, as above indicated upon receipt of price. All equipment necessary accompanies each machine. **Send for Catalog.** Send Money by Registered Letter, Post-office order, or New York Draft to

NATIONAL GRAMOPHONE CO., 874 to 888 Broadway, New York City.

◆ PROGRAM. ◆

HOME ENTERTAINMENT.

PART FIRST.

1. **PIANO SOLO, - Princess Bonnie Waltz**
2. **SONG—Tenor Solo, Tramp, Tramp, Tramp**
   By GEO. J. GASKIN.
3. **BANJO SOLO - - Titus March**
4. **SONG—Baritone Solo, Starlight, Starbright**
   By J. W. MYERS.
5. **RECITATION, Imitation of a Street Fakir**
   By GEO. GRAHAM.
6. **MALE QUARTET—Medley, Mary Ann**
7. **SONG—Plantation Shout, Bye, Bye, Ma Honey**
   By BILLY GOLDEN.
8. **CORNET DUET, - - Short and Sweet**
9. **SONG, - - - - - La Marseillaise**
   By SIGNOR GIANNINI.

PART SECOND.

10. **BANJO SOLO, Medley of Jigs and Reels**
11. **SONG—Tenor Solo, Down in Poverty Row**
    By GEO. J. GASKIN.
12. **MALE QUARTET—Negro Shout, Blind Tom**
13. **RECITATION—Poem by Eugene Field, Departure**
14. **DRUM AND FIFE (Descriptive), Spirit of '76**
15. **SONG—Baritone Solo, I Want Yer, Ma Honey**
    By DAN W. QUINN.
16. **RECITATION, - Side Show Orator**
    By GEO. GRAHAM.
17. **SONG—(M. Farkoa's Great Success, French Laughing Song)**
18. **SONG—Baritone Solo, Say Au Revoir, But Not Good-By**
    By J. W. MYERS.

You will find our number for each selection in the list of our Records.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED